

First Black Mayor Elected in Chicago In Record Turnout

By Kevin Klose

Washington Post Service

CHICAGO — Harold Washington, a Democratic congressman, claimed victory Wednesday as the first black mayor of Chicago, defeating Bernard E. Epton, a Republican, in a strong finish to a bitter campaign that attracted a record 88-percent turnout of eligible voters.

With the votes in 2,855 of Chicago's 2,914 precincts counted in Tuesday's election, Representative Washington had 656,727 votes, or 51.4 percent, to Mr. Epton's 517,539, or 48.3 percent.

In his victory speech before a vast crowd that greeted him with a 15-minute ovation Wednesday morning, Mr. Washington said: "We fought the good fight with unseasoned weapons and a phalanx of people who have never been involved before in a political campaign. This was truly a pilgrimage."

He promised that his administration would include "more people and more kinds of people than any government in the history of Chicago."

In an effort at reconciliation after a campaign carrying bitter racial overtones, Representative Washington said: "The whole nation is watching as Chicago sends a profound message out of the crucible of this city's most trying election."

Blacks, whites, Hispanics, Jews, gentiles, Protestants and Catholics," he said, "have joined together in a new coalition."

Earlier, Mr. Epton left his Palmer House Hotel election night headquarters without publicly conceding defeat before his massed supporters. But in a brief, bitter television interview just before he headed home, Mr. Epton said he had to "face facts."

Appearing exhausted and talking in a rambling voice, he said: "I certainly hope the city will prosper under the new mayor."

He said he wished Mr. Washington luck, and added: "He'll certainly need all the good help and advice he can get. His expertise in the area of finance certainly leaves a lot to be desired. But maybe he'll earn to pay bills promptly and certainly pay his taxes promptly."

Mr. Epton was referring to Representative Washington's failure to file federal income tax returns for our years, for which he received a misdemeanor conviction in 1972 and spent 36 days in jail, and to the property taxes he still owes on an apartment building, since sold, that city inspectors have declared unfit for habitation.

Mr. Epton continued: "The black friends that I've lost — perhaps it's just as well that I found out at this stage."

He added: "But certainly, in the future, I'll save a lot of money in charitable causes."

Mr. Epton, had he won, would

have been the city's first Republican mayor in 52 years.

A millionaire attorney and former state legislator, Mr. Epton, 61, had predicted earlier in the evening that he would win. He had led in vote totals throughout much of the evening until a late surge put Representative Washington ahead.

Mr. Washington, a two-term congressman who will be 61 Friday, claimed the political, racial and social history of Chicago in the five months since opening his candidacy for mayor.

He began as an underdog whose political base seemed limited to his First Congressional District, in the city's South Side.

But he put together a volunteer campaign that first rolled out a massive black voter-registration drive last autumn and then defeated the heavily financed campaigns of Jane M. Byrne, the incumbent mayor, and Richard M. Daley, the Cook County state's attorney, for the Democratic nomination in the Feb. 22 primary.

In the general election campaign against Mr. Epton, Representative Washington concentrated on raising the black turnout to new records and holding down Mr. Epton's strength in the black and Hispanic wards while concluding heavy losses in the white ethnic wards on the northwest and southwest sides.

World and national attention focused on the campaign after Representative Washington captured the Democratic nomination by turning out a massive black vote, of which he won about 35 percent, while Mrs. Byrne and Mr. Daley split the majority white vote.

Then Mr. Washington wound up winning by 30,000 votes over Mrs. Byrne.

Hispanic voters turned out in record numbers, Democratic Party officials reported Wednesday. The 93,000 Hispanic voters were targeted by both candidates.

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United Press International
Harold Washington as he claimed victory Wednesday after Chicago's mayoral election.

U.S. House Panel Rejects Plan For Military Aid to Salvador

By Martin Tolchin
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A House Foreign Affairs subcommittee has dealt a blow to administration policies on Central America, voting to reject a request for additional military funds for El Salvador and to prohibit U.S. aid to Nicaraguan rebels in the absence of a joint resolution of Congress.

Representative Michael D. Barnes, a Maryland Democrat who is chairman of the Inter-American Affairs Subcommittee, said repeatedly that the actions Tuesday reflected the views of a majority of the Congress.

But Representative Henry J. Hyde, an Illinois Republican, said that in a single day, "We have rendered vulnerable the democratically elected government of El Salvador, and protected the Marxist government of Nicaragua."

Meanwhile, Thomas O. Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the United States had warned the Soviet Union and Cuba against sending advanced fighter aircraft to Nicaragua.

"It is conceivable," Mr. Enders said, "that Cuba or the Soviet Union could be tempted to escalate the conflict" in Nicaragua by introducing modern fighter aircraft or even Cuban combat troops.

"Clearly a dangerous situation would then develop," he said, "unacceptable not only to Central America but to the American nations as a whole. We have communicated to Moscow and Havana how dangerous such a move would be."

Mr. Barnes' subcommittee, in a spirited session punctuated by a series of party-line voice votes, rejected

ed President Ronald Reagan's supplemental request for \$30 million in military aid for El Salvador; reduced from \$86.3 million to \$50 million the military-aid request for 1984 and 1985 fiscal years, and voted to make U.S. aid conditional upon further assurances that U.S. advisers be limited to 55 and Salvadoran democratic procedures be strengthened.

The committee also adopted a proposal to prohibit any U.S. aid to Nicaraguan rebels "directly or indirectly," unless specifically requested by the president and approved by a joint session of Congress. Mr. Hyde said that such a proposal would effectively eliminate the possibility of U.S. covert operations in that nation.

Senator Barry Goldwater, the Arizona Republican who is chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, said after a Tuesday briefing by William J. Casey, director of central intelligence, that he was convinced the CIA was not violating "the letter of the spirit" of the amendment, barring the CIA from trying to overthrow the Sandinista government in Nicaragua.

"There has been a good deal of

confusion and misinterpretation in the press recently," Mr. Goldwater said, "regarding the issue of whether the CIA is operating within the constraints of the law. I am convinced that our activities are being undertaken by the United States government for the purpose of overthrowing the government of Nicaragua or for provoking a military exchange between Nicaragua and Honduras."

James H. Michal, deputy assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, declined to assure the committee that the administration was abiding by the treaty of the Organization of American States, which prohibits intervention to undermine the government of a member state.

"The intelligence committees are the appropriate forum," Mr. Michal insisted, that for a discussion of the U.S. role in Nicaragua. He added that "the United States is not acting in violation of U.S. law, to the best of my knowledge."

Representative Gerry E. Studds, a Massachusetts Democrat, replied: "The OAS charter is a treaty and is the law of the land. The committee also adopted a proposal to prohibit any U.S. aid to Nicaraguan rebels "directly or indirectly," unless specifically requested by the president and approved by a joint session of Congress. Mr. Hyde said that such a proposal would effectively eliminate the possibility of U.S. covert operations in that nation.

The decision, by a 5-3 vote of the court's eight judges, was a victory for the country's anti-census campaign, which has drawn support from trade unionists, various con-

servatives and the opposition Social Democratic Party.

KARLSRUHE, West Germany — West Germany's Federal Constitutional Court postponed indefinitely Tuesday a controversial national census planned for April 27 to allow time for the courts to decide whether it would infringe on constitutional rights to privacy.

Ernst Benda, president of the court, said everyone's constitutional rights would have been violated if the census had gone ahead and a court subsequently found that it was illegal. "The ruling did not foreshadow any final decision on whether the census would take place," he said.

Seize for Government

Henry Tanner of the International Herald Tribune reported:

The court's decision is a major setback for the government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

After a short debate in Parliament on March 29, the government had announced that it would go ahead with the project despite the objections. Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann declared that he was giving "personal guarantees" to the West German citizens that the data collected in the census would not be misused and that civil rights would not be violated.

The parliamentary debate had been requested by the Greens, the party of civil rights advocates and antiwar militants who won representation in the Bundestag for the first time in the last election. But speakers for the Social Democrats, the main opposition party, almost called for a postponement of the census. Many political figures had done likewise, including Franz Josef Strauss, the conservative minister-president of Bavaria whose Christian Social Union belongs to the Kohl coalition.

Newspapers have pointed out that because of sloppy phrasing of the law, boycotters could be fined only if they gave "inaccurate or false" information or handed it in too late, but not if they refused to answer altogether.

The protest became so widespread that conservative papers predicted that a massive refusal to cooperate would render the survey meaningless.

The protest has been led not by

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

overbearing diligence in upholding party dogma.

"What they want are gray mice," a leader said weary.

Increasingly, the political elite of the Greens is called upon to justify virtually all political activity to the "politburo" — thus stifling party work with the kind of bureaucratic suffocation they vowed to avoid.

Criticism also has been mounting over the rotation principle, which the major parties claim is unconstitutional. Even if it is legal, alternating members of parliament could cost as much as \$1 million a year.

Mr. Beckmann now wants to revoke the rotation system "because in its present form it is neither politically nor humanly workable."

Besides their internal woes, the Greens have been buffeted by accusations that their party includes Communists and accepts funds from the Soviet bloc.

They also received a shock when one of their parliamentarians, Werner Vogel, 75, confessed to being a former Nazi storm trooper and gave up his seat in disgrace.

Some leaders now call the committee the "politburo" and its members "commisars" for their spontaneous, almost anar-

chistic nature of some elements in the Greens.

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U.S. Reportedly Seeks to Bolster Ties With Jordan After Talks Fail

By Herbert H. Denton
Washington Post Service

AMMAN, Jordan — U.S. officials are known to be concerned about preserving the U.S.-Jordanian relationship in the aftermath of the collapse of talks on President Ronald Reagan's Middle East peace initiative.

They are believed to be particularly anxious to protect King Hussein from being made a scapegoat in the failure of those efforts.

Those U.S. interests appear in explain, at least in part, the reason for the stark differences in assessments here and in Washington about the prospects for reviving the peace plan soon.

There appears to be a genuine desire to maintain the Reagan initia-

tive as a framework for future efforts. Also, there are still faint hopes that Hussein's declaration Sunday terminating talks with the Palestine Liberation Organization on the Reagan plan might have shock value and cause moderate Arab states to support a new effort.

It is understood, however, that the point has been driven home in President Reagan that King Hussein himself intends now to "hunker down" and wait to see what Saudi Arabia, the PLO and the United States do.

There is said to be strong appreciation by the Reagan administration for what they see as Hussein's "artful" performance in trying to get an agreement with Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, to en-

able the king to respond positively to Mr. Reagan's initiative.

The administration also is said to be understanding of Hussein's refusal to break ranks with other Arabs and enter talks alone once Mr. Arafat had declined to do so.

It is understood here that the upbeat statements now coming out of Washington about the efforts were carefully constructed, at least in part, to credit King Hussein with a strong effort and accuse the failure to radical PLO factions bent on dooming the initiative.

Hussein is described here as being relieved at the initial reaction from Washington. Jordanians were reportedly concerned that if he did not deliver, the monarchy would be held responsible.

But the initial signals have brought a measure of relief, among them Secretary of State George P. Shultz's comments Monday and, before that, Mr. Reagan's two telephone calls to Hussein on Sunday, after Hussein had decided to make the statement.

It is said that there is concern here that Congress might still be less than understanding about why Hussein felt he could not enter negotiations alone with Israel, but some observers say that Jordan's position in Congress would certainly have been eroded if there had been no announcement.

Jordanians and Western diplomats have said that they think Mr. Arafat made a strong effort to get his organization to support the initiative, but questions are still being raised here whether he was simply deceiving Hussein about reaching tentative agreement in their intensive discussions.

The document that became the centerpiece of negotiations set forth principles that would have authorized Hussein to enter negotiations but it was not as detailed as previous accounts indicated, knowledgeable sources said in Amman Tuesday.

Jordanians reportedly counted heads when they thought there was hope for beginning negotiations and calculated that 17 of 21 Arab states would be supportive.

U.S. officials reportedly hope that the Saudis, whose role is still regarded as pivotal, might "corner" Mr. Arafat and coax him into going along. They hope that he might decide to abandon his consensus-style politics and risk a split within the PLO by agreeing to the peace plan.

Another possibility is that the Arab world might decide that the PLO is now irrelevant and withdraw its status as sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians.

The United States has refused to recognize the PLO until it recognizes Israel. The Reagan plan envisages a Palestinian entity linked to Jordan on the West Bank and Gaza while the Palestinians demand a fully independent state of their own.

Officials said the river was expected to reach its highest level Wednesday night and then start to recede.

Several embassies, including the Turkish and Yugoslav missions, were under water in the diplomatic



The plaintiff, Guenther von Mierbach, second from right, and his lawyers were gleeful after the Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe postponed the West German census. With him: Gisela Wild, left; Maja Stadler-Euler, right, and a man identified as Dr. Poppebaum.

West German Census Postponed

(Continued from Page 1)

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lumbers' union protested against plans in some parts of the country to use police officials as census takers. A policeman coming across an unregistered person would not know whether to arrest him or to simply collect his form, a union official said.

Civil servants in local tax administrations and social welfare offices have voiced similar fears of conflict between their permanent staff and census takers and their temporary duty as census takers.

Plans in some localities to let volunteers act as census-takers in their neighborhood seem to have been dropped as a result of charges that the volunteers would be violating the privacy of their neighbors.

In response to the criticism, gov-

ernment spokesmen maintained that the count posed no danger to privacy and that law-abiding citizens had nothing to fear if they filled out the forms. The government argues that the survey is long overdue — West Germany's last census was in 1970 — and that its data is essential to planning by federal and local authorities.

Arguing its case, the government has pointed out that it had less up-to-date statistical information to go on than its social and economic policies than many countries of the Third World.

And after Tuesday's decision, the government said the delay would cost 100 million Deutsche marks (\$41.6 million) in wasted preparations.

Rhine, Moselle Valleys Flooded

Reuters

BONN — The cities of Bonn, Cologne and Koblenz were awash Wednesday as thousands of West German firemen, troops and volunteers fought flood waters from the Rhine River.

In northern France, 12 persons were reported to have died in four days of flooding, according to French radio. River levels were falling Wednesday after heavy rain abated.

In West Germany, the Rhine, swollen by several days of rain, reached its highest level since 1970, flooding the center of Cologne and several low-lying areas of Bonn.

Emergency teams battled all night to stem the floods, but pumping was suspended in some parts of Cologne on Tuesday because of fears that historic buildings might collapse, officials said.

The floods caused widespread disruption of public transportation and road traffic throughout the area.

Bridge traffic on the Rhine, Western Europe's busiest inland waterway, has been suspended until next week at the earliest.

Flooding was severe in Kob-

lenz, and stranded campers were rescued by boat from riverside sites near the town of Andernach. Some recreational vehicles were swept away.

Agriculture Ministry officials in Bonn said the floods would delay planting of sugar beet, a major crop, but should not harm the vineyards in the Rhine and Moselle valleys.

The level of the Moselle River began to recede Wednesday, bringing relief to Luxembourg, which has suffered its worst flooding since 1947, and to the West German city of Trier, near Luxembourg, which declared a state of emergency Tuesday.

Panel Rejects Salvador Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

vert operations are about as covert as this mark-up session," as well as "illegal, inept and unnecessary."

But Mr. Hyde countered, "If America stands for one thing, it ought to be freedom... It ought to provide a glimmer of hope to people in prisons in Cuba and Poland, to the Vietnamese boat people, to the people fighting with sticks and stones in Afghanistan."

In his testimony before the Senate panel, Mr. Enders sharply criticized the Sandinist government for what he said was its failure to pursue negotiating proposals made by the United States and other Central American nations.

Mr. Enders also provided the committee with more information about arms shipments that the administration asserts the Soviet Union and Cuba have sent through Nicaragua to guerrillas in El Salvador. In 1982, he said, such supplies included increased quantities of Soviet-manufactured heavy weapons, including M-60 machine guns, M-79 grenade launchers and M-72 antitank weapons.

Senate Panel Increases Job Funds

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate Budget Committee Wednesday rejected President Ronald Reagan's proposal for deep cuts in U.S.

spending for education and job training programs.

Instead, the committee voted 12-8 to increase money for a broad range of education programs by about 2 percent. These include loans for college students, vocational education, improved teaching of mathematics and science and assistance to high schools and colleges.

Taken together, the committee has added \$7.6 billion over the president's 1984 budget request in nonmilitary categories and cast aside his proposal for a freeze on most domestic spending programs. There was general agreement among Republicans and Democrats on the committee that it would be unwise in the midst of a recession to make deep cuts in programs designed to train the unemployed.

WORLD BRIEFS

Habib Returns to Talks in Beirut

BEIRUT (UPI) — Philip C. Habib, special U.S. envoy to the Middle East, met Wednesday with Lebanese and Israeli negotiators in the 29th session of talks on the withdrawal of troops from Lebanon.

Mr. Habib arrived in Beirut earlier Wednesday after a 90-minute meeting in Jerusalem with Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir. "I am optimistic," he said as he joined the other negotiators at the coastal town of Khalde, south of Beirut.

Foreign Minister Elias Salam of Lebanon, returning from Jordan after talks with King Hussein, stressed Wednesday that a settlement of the issue was important to Washington's role in the Middle East. "If President Ronald Reagan's efforts are to succeed in the Middle East, they have to first succeed in Lebanon," he said.

28 Are Sentenced by Italian Court

TRENTO, Italy (AP) — A local court Wednesday sentenced 28 people to prison terms of four to 18 years each for involvement in a gun-running and drug-trafficking ring operating between Western Europe, Bulgaria and the Middle East.

The court handed down a sentence of 18 years to Henry Arsan, a Syrian citizen described as ringleader of the gang, and four other defendants. The four were Ivan Galic, a Yugoslavian, and Angelo Marti, Giorgio Molon and Herbert Oberhofer, all Italians. One defendant was cleared.

Ambush of Thai Patrol Reported

BANGKOK (UPI) — Vietnamese troops ambushed a Thai patrol Wednesday, seriously wounding one soldier in the latest in a series of border clashes, military sources said. The clash occurred in Trat province, about 210 miles southeast of Bangkok, after Vietnamese troops surprised a border patrol just inside Thailand, military sources said.

Vietnamese forces have crossed into Thailand more than 10 times in two weeks during a major offensive against Cambodian rebels living in refugee camps along the Thai border, the sources said.

"If any Thai soldiers have been captured and killed it is because they had engaged too deeply in backing the Khmer reactionaries," or Cambodian guerrillas, said a Vietnamese press agency report monitored in Bangkok.

Soviet Seeks Talks on Atomic Tests

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Soviet Union has offered to continue to observe treaties limiting underground nuclear tests if the United States does so also and has called for a resumption of talks on a ban of all nuclear testing.

Apparently anticipating U.S. accusations that the Soviet Union has violated arms control agreements, the Soviet Embassy on Tuesday telephoned news agencies with a statement denying any violations. It specifically mentioned a 1974 ban on certain underground tests and a 1976 treaty on underground tests for peaceful purposes.

"The Soviet Union reaffirms that it also has no intention of undertaking actions inconsistent with the provisions of the 1974 treaty with the understanding that the United States on its part will act likewise," the statement said. It said the Soviet Union was ready to resume negotiations on a treaty with the United States and Britain to ban nuclear testing.

Rabbi Assails PLO 'Provocation'

WASHINGTON (LAT) — A report that the Palestine Liberation Organization's chief representative in Poland would be allowed to lay a wreath at a commemoration of the 1943 Warsaw ghetto uprising was denounced Tuesday by the leader of a U.S. delegation in the ceremonies as an untrue "provocation" by the PLO.

Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler, president of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, said through an aide that two members of the Polish committee that organized next week's observances had told him by telephone that the report was untrue. They also agreed, he said, that no PLO representative would be permitted to lay wreaths Tuesday in the ghetto.

In a report from Warsaw on Monday, the Los Angeles Times quoted Fuad Haseeb, the PLO's chief representative in Poland, as saying he had notified the organizers of his plan to honor the Jews who died in the uprising and that the organizers had agreed.

Reagan Seeks Freeze Amendment

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Ronald Reagan urged the House Wednesday to adopt an amendment to the nuclear freeze resolution that would freeze nuclear forces at equal levels for the Soviet Union and the United States.

"The American people are looking to the Congress to demonstrate the spirit of bipartisanship so essential to our security and to the preservation of peace in the world," Mr. Reagan said in a letter to Representative William S. Proxmire, Republican of Michigan, who read the letter on the House floor after debate resumed on the resolution opposed by the administration.

The equal-levels amendment, which freeze advocates say would cripple their resolution, was endorsed by the administration last year when the House defeated the freeze measure by a two-vote margin. The administration maintains a freeze at current levels would leave the United States at a disadvantage.

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10 Die in Mafia Attacks in Sicily

PALERMO, Sicily (UPI) — A spate of Mafia killings in the Palermo and Catania regions took 10 lives and left five persons wounded Tuesday and Wednesday, the police reported.

Among the dead were Antonio Sorci, 62, and his son Carlo, 32, whom the police believe to be major links in the multimillion-dollar traffic in heroin and other drugs between Sicily and the United States.

The major attack was on seven members of the Romagnolo family, who were gathered in their wholesale shoe store in Palermo late Wednesday. Gunmen shot and killed three of the Romagnolo men and wounded four other members of the family.

Greenland Party Loses Majority

COPENHAGEN (Reuters) — Greenland's ruling Sumut (Forward) Party has lost its parliamentary majority in this week's election, according to computer results.

With about 80 percent of Tuesday's vote counted, the moderate leftist Sumut and the rightist Atassut (Unity Party) were each set to win 12 seats in the assembly, newly enlarged from 21 to 26 seats.

The leftist Inuit Ataqatigiit (Eskimo Movement) was likely to enter the assembly for the first time, with two seats. The poll was Greenland's second since it was given home rule in 1979 under the Danish crown.

Leftists' in China Army Assailed

BEIJING (LAT) — A senior Chinese general, acknowledging that radicals in the armed forces have opposed the principal reforms of Deng Xiaoping, the country's top leader, called Wednesday for renewed efforts to eliminate "leftism" from the military.

Li Desheng, commander of forces in Manchuria and a member of the Communist Party's ruling Politburo, said that leftist resistance to Mr. Deng's policies remains strong, bringing the army repeatedly into conflict with the party and constituting one of the country's most difficult army, which began recently.

For the Record

ATHENS (Reuters) — President Constantine Caramanlis has accepted an invitation from President Spyros Kyprianou to visit Cyprus this fall, official sources said Wednesday.

THE HAGUE (Reuters) — Prime Ministers Amintore Fanfani of Italy and Ruud Lubbers of the Netherlands met Wednesday on the first day of Mr. Fanfani's three-day visit.

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Kia Tabatabai, Iran's new ambassador to Moscow, arrived Tuesday, the government newspaper Izvestia reported Wednesday. The Iranian Embassy has been run by lower-level diplomats since the previous ambassador left in late 1981 because of ill health.

Bangladeshi Continue Easy Flow Into India

Frontier Is 'Impossible to Patrol' In Some Sections, Official Asserts

By Sanjoy Hazarika
New York Times Service

DALU, India — The low, weathered concrete pillars marking the boundary between India and Bangladesh are difficult to spot from the bumpy dirt road that runs along the frontier.

There are no border patrols in sight, no fences, no walls. After a one-minute walk through harvested rice fields, where farmers rest in the shade of bamboo thickets and watch their cattle, a visitor is in Bangladesh.

It is that simple to cross the 300-mile (480-kilometer) frontier in parts of the northeastern states of Meghalaya and Assam. Local officials and Assamese activists say hundreds of thousands of immigrants have crossed illegally into India here.

The issue was at the center of the agitation during state elections in Assam in February, when more than 3,000 people died in ethnic and religious rioting. Violent inci-

Christina Stead Dies in Australia; Novelist Was 80

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service
NEW YORK — Christina Stead, an Australian-born novelist and short-story writer, died March 31 in Sydney.

Her best-known book is "The Man Who Loved Children," published originally in 1940 and hailed as a "modern masterpiece" when it was reissued in 1965.

Born in Sydney in 1902, Miss Stead graduated from Teachers' College, Sydney University, and in 1928 moved to Europe where she worked at a variety of jobs in London and Paris.

She had written a book of short stories while in Australia, some of which formed the basis of a collection of stories that was published in England and the United States in 1934. She traveled throughout Europe with William J. Blake, an American writer of historical romances whom she later married, and moved to the United States in 1937.

In the early 1940s, Miss Stead was a screenwriter for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. She and Mr. Blake moved back to Europe in 1947 and settled down near London. Mr. Blake died in 1968. She returned to Australia in 1974.

One of her early novels, "House of All Nations," a tale of financial manipulation in Paris at the beginning of the Depression, was a big seller in 1938.

Other deaths:
Georges Albertini, 71, founder and editor of the monthly anti-Communist magazine "Est-Ouest," and counselor to such political figures as President Georges Pompidou of France and Mayor Jacques Chirac of Paris, March 30 in Paris.

Lufranco Raspini, 69, publicist and author, last weekend in Rio de Janeiro. Mr. Raspini had represented such singers as Renata Tebaldi and Franco Corelli in New York during the 1940s and 1950s.

deaths and bomb explosions continue to be reported from the state.

The violence occurred after a student-led protest movement, demanding the expulsion of illegal aliens, tried to block or disrupt the elections. Fighting erupted between the Assamese nationalists and tribal groups, who are primarily Hindu, and Bengali-speaking Moslems, some but not all of them from Bangladesh.

"It's impossible to patrol the border at some places," an Indian border-security official said. The problems, he said, resulted from a British civil servant's hasty demarcation of the frontier in the 1947 partition of the subcontinent into predominantly Hindu India and Moslem Pakistan.

In the absence of any visible boundaries, the location of the frontier is often left to the imagination. The short pillars are frequently obscured by shrubs, hillocks, thick jungle, streams and rice fields. They zigzag in bewildering fashion across the countryside, and many patches of Indian or Bangladeshi territory are surrounded on three sides by land of the other nation.

Border officials said many residents of the frontier areas were poor farmers who often slipped across the border to visit relatives or cut bamboo for fuel and construction work or even illegally harvested crops on the other side and carried the produce home.

Incidents are frequent. An Indian official reported that at least 24 Bangladeshis had been killed in the last six months while trying to cross illegally into the West Garo hill district in Meghalaya.

An Indian official estimated that 30,000 illegal migrants had moved into this border district, which has a total population of about 400,000, since 1971.

Bangladesh nationals are difficult to identify, the official said. "Often they slip into the home of a relative or a friend who has lived here for years," he said, "and begin by working in their fields."

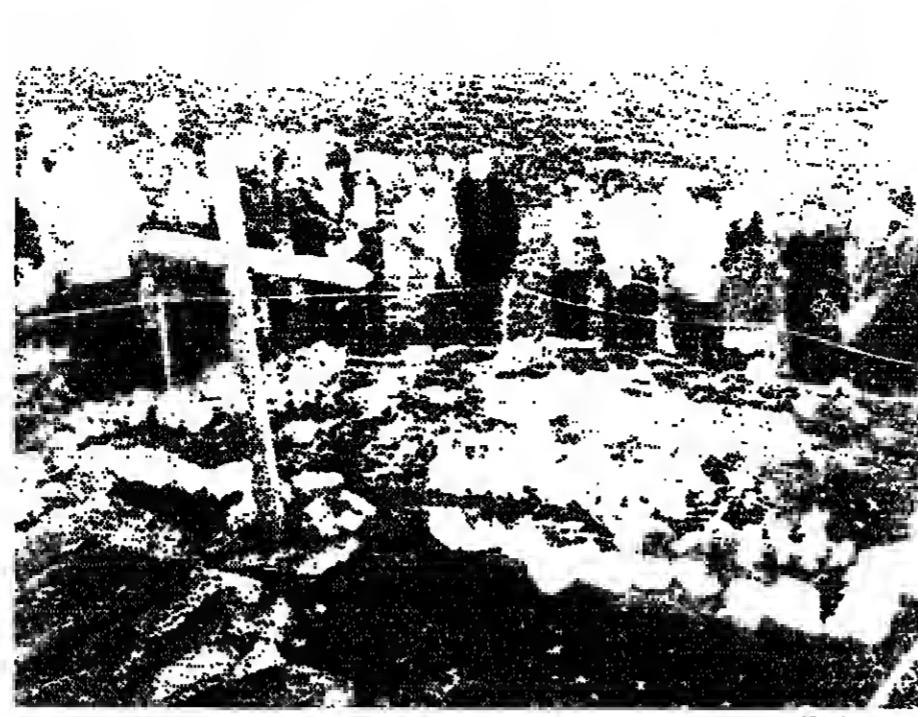
After some years, he added, they would travel by boat or bus farther into Assam and settle along the Brahmaputra River, where earlier immigrants live in thickly populated, tightly organized squatter colonies.

"If you suspect someone and ask him when he came," the official said, "he'll say that he was born in India, had come here some years ago from another part of Assam and produce a score of witnesses to support him."

The anti-immigration protesters fear that the Assamese, who are predominantly Hindu and have their own language, will be swamped by Moslem immigrants and other Moslem, Bengali-speaking people.

The root of discontent on the frontiers is clearly the apprehension of cultural assimilation," said Nari Rustonji, who has held several top administrative posts in northeastern India.

The situation is reported to be still tense in parts of the state, and intelligence sources said it would take at least three or four months for the region to return to normal.



HONORING THE DEAD — Some of the relatives of British servicemen killed in the Falklands war visited the memorial to the Welsh Guards at Fitzroy. The relatives were brought by helicopters to the remote area from Port Stanley. All 541 of the relatives who made the four-day visit to the islands left for home on Wednesday.

Rival Afghan Resistance Groups Reported to Join in Big Ambush

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — In a significant departure from their usual divisiveness and unruliness, three rival Afghan resistance organizations cooperated in the ambush of a large Soviet and Afghan military convoy and seized a quantity of arms and ammunition, according to Western diplomatic reports from Kabul.

The attack on April 1, one of several rebel offensives in the Shomali district between Kabul and the Hindu Kush mountain range, was coordinated several days in advance on the basis of intelligence reports that the military convoy would pass through the Panjshir valley between the towns of Najrab and Tagab, the diplomatic sources said Tuesday.

The three groups of the frequently fractious Mujahidin resistance which participated in the ambush, according to diplomatic reports from Kabul, were the Hezbi Islami, the Jamiat-i-Islami and the Harakat-i-Inqilabi guerrilla units.

The ideologically diverse and frequently competitive rebel groups have been known to be divided in the past. The reports from Kabul said that none of the forces led by Ahmed Shah Masoud, rebel commander of the Panjshir valley, was involved in the attack.

According to the Kabul reports, the combined rebel force split the military convoy in half and surrounded the trailing column of armored Soviet and Afghan vehicles, killing and capturing a large number of troops. After the battle, which lasted into the night, the rebels cluded Soviet air strikes and escaped into the hills, the reports said.

The decree directed the Interior Ministry, which supervises the police and security forces, to register and control the "manufacture, possession and use" of typewriters and copying machines.

Typewriter owners now will be

at least five armored vehicles. Intense fighting was also reported in the town of Ghazni, between Kabul and Kandahar, and in Maidan Shah, just south of the Afghan capital.

According to diplomatic reports from Kabul, the Afghan rebel leader, Sayed Mohammed Hassan Jaglan, principal commander of the moderate Hazarajat provincial revolutionary council, who last year

was reported to have made a no-aggression pact with the Soviet-backed regime headed by Babrak Karmal, has renewed his resistance activities.

This resistance leader was said to

have revived his conscription system to build a regular force of 3,000 rebels, supported by a large number of irregulars, and to have established a base outside of Ghazni.

required to apply to local police to retain their machines. Citizens will be required to submit to police a sample of figures and letters printed by their typewriter.

The decree, signed last month by President Nicolae Ceausescu, takes effect April 28. It requires private citizens to register their typewriters or police or state security."

The decree was no official explanation for the rule, but knowledgeable Romanians said it probably was aimed at curtailing a steady flow of typewriter leaflets critical of the Communist regime that have circulated clandestinely in recent years.

In Vienna, a Western observer said the measure was designed primarily to suppress publication of written material by ethnic Hungarian, German and other dissidents, who have complained in recent months about increasing persecution.

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Typewriter owners now will be

U.S. Craft on Mars Remains Silent

By George Alexander
Los Angeles Times Service

PASADENA, California — The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has given up as dead the Viking 1 spacecraft on Mars since the unmanned probe has not been heard from for six months.

The engineers have been controlling Viking 1 and 19 other probes from a flight operations center on the laboratory's grounds. They had been communicating with Viking 1 on the average of once a week.

The last commands to Viking 1 were sent in late February.

Viking 1 was one of two landers that settled on Mars in 1976, each having been dropped from an orbiting spacecraft. They were to look for signs of life on Mars (none were found), to analyze its soil, to monitor the planet's weather and to detect seismic tremors. The orbiters took pictures of the terrain.

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In the afternoon, a panel discussion will be held by Mr. G. A. WAGNER, Chairman of Royal Dutch/Shell, Mr. C. VAN VEEN, Chairman of V.N.O. (Federation of Dutch Enterprises), Mr. W. KOK, Chairman of F.N.V. (Federation of the Dutch Trade Unions) and top executives of a major US and Japanese company, entitled:

"THE DUTCH ECONOMY IN AN INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENT"

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Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

'To Save the Land'

It is sad that Jordan still cannot see in what is sitting down with Israel. Who knows when, or if, as good an opportunity for peace may arise again? Still, you can hardly blame King Hussein, given his absolute requirement not to get out of step with the PLO. He tried, and for awhile it looked as though Yasser Arafat would join a negotiating partnership with him. But Mr. Arafat suddenly changed his mind, or could not swing key factors, or was intimidated by hints of the violence that killed his moderate colleague in Portugal, or was pressured or bought off by Syria or Libya, or whatever.

Consultations continue, the Reagan administration insists. But there should be a difference. In the four years since Camp David created the Palestinians' first new political opening in 30-odd years, and in the seven months since President Reagan reshaped it, the frailties of the PLO have become apparent. No one concerned with Palestinian dispersion and disenfranchisement can count on the PLO. It lost its last military option in Lebanon last summer, and it may now have cast away its lone live political option. By insisting on getting all — a pre-ordained Palestinian state — it ensures that it gets nothing.

It will be said that the PLO's default leaves Israel morally as well as politically free to consummate the annexation of the West Bank.

But the Palestinian people cannot be penalized indefinitely for the shortcomings of the PLO. Notwithstanding the huge boost that the Arafat negotiator gives to Israeli annexationists, it is wrong for the future of the occupied territories to be decided by force alone.

The key fact is that the stand-off-or-not-approach of the PLO has only feeble support among West Bankers. Their priority is to stop the pouring of Israeli concrete — "to save the land," as King Hussein put it: to end or ease the Israeli occupation. Those who would be constructive now must find ways to encourage this pragmatic gradualist temper.

President Reagan will be faulted for the moderation of his Sept. 1 plan and for not playing his hand with enough skill or muscle. But his plan was right. It was designed to give Israel a negotiating partner and the Palestinians a homeland. No U.S. diplomatic method can satisfy absorption of the PLO's sons.

It would be foolish to chase further after the PLO. But it would be shortsighted not to continue the effort to draw out a Palestinian negotiating partner on the West Bank. No one can be sanguine, but it remains true that only in negotiations can Israel be expected to make the concessions and, they should understand, reap the benefits that add up to peace.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Strategic Innovation

President Reagan's commission on strategic forces makes the best case it can for the MX, the missile so long in search of a mission, and the case is still not persuasive. But this distinguished panel has at last produced a clear and comprehensive analysis that argues impressively for a radical innovation: the urgent production of a single, single-warhead missile that would enhance both America's defenses and the chances for effective arms control.

The commission recommends a debatable deployment of 100 bugs MXs by 1986 in the existing Minuteman silos. But it would then shift to the smaller missile, probably mobile, by 1993 and to a new approach to arms control to limit warheads instead of launchers. Above all, it has demystified the issues and provided enough expert information to let Congress reach its own conclusions.

A sober debate will surely ratify the recommended shift to a one-warhead "Midgetman." Together with a shift in arms control proposals, that could encourage both the United States and the Soviet Union to move gradually away from the multiple-warhead missiles that make the arms race so unstable.

The Scowcroft commission suggests a \$5-billion effort to develop Midgetman by 1987, aiming for deployment in the early 1990s. It rightly concludes that this small missile, and not the MX, offers the answer to America's land-based missile problem.

The existing 1,000 Minuteman missiles are potentially endangered not so much by the size and accuracy of Soviet missiles as by the number of warheads they carry. Thus some 300 of the Russians' 1,400 ICBMs could theoretically take out most of America's 1,650 Minuteman warheads, leaving abundant power to discourage American retaliation. But if both sides were limited to roughly equal numbers of single-warhead missiles, such preemptive attacks would become unprofitable. Al-

lowing for misfires and misses, an attacker would have to expend more than 200 missiles to destroy a mere 100 enemy warheads.

Shifting to Midgetman is not without its own problems. If the Soviet Union joined the shift as few as 500 on each side might eventually suffice. They could then be based in silos, where control, communications and verification are all more secure. But if America shifted alone, it might need several thousand missiles in mobile form. A mobile design is therefore essential at the outset, leaving many basing and verification problems to be solved.

That leaves a gap of about a decade, during which the Scowcroft commission would fill in with some MX deployments. It would put them in Minuteman silos — contending that Mr. Reagan and others have exaggerated the significance of their vulnerability. But if that is so, there is not much of a case left for the MX. For minor changes the commission's argument for an interim MX can also justify quite another solution: a speedup in developing the Trident-2 submarine missile.

The commission would risk putting MXs in Minuteman silos because it thinks American bombers and submarines can effectively deter surprise attack for at least a decade more. It says 100 MXs would not threaten the Russians with a pre-emptive all-out assault, but would be a good enough "first-use" force to counter a Soviet attack against the European allies. And their number could always be increased, if needed, as prod to negotiations. But the Trident-2 could do all that from invulnerable bases at sea. And if ever Minuteman ceases to be a convincing deterrent in allied eyes, the Trident-2 could also be substituted on land.

In sum, the MX is still begging for a purpose. But the facts are becoming clear, and a prudent course for America's strategic weapons is finally coming into view.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Another Victory for Gandhi

Coming hard on the heels of the success of "Chariots of Fire" last year, which was also acclaimed best film, the victory of "Gandhi" sets the seal on the remarkable comeback of the British film industry.

The message that comes across strongly is the generosity of Hollywood in voting its most coveted awards twice in a row to a British production. The odds were weighed against it. The simple explanation seems to be that the Academy voted for sheer quality — and, perhaps, admiration for the 20-year struggle Sir Richard had to get the film made at all.

But there is another aspect to this triumph which in the fervor of the moment may be overlooked. "Gandhi" is a film that more than any of its rivals mirrors the prevailing mood of the time as one Oscar winners in other times have echoed the sentiments of their year. You may not agree with those sentiments. You may think they're just an expression of a trench liberal fringe. But nevertheless they're held by a deeply committed and growing minority.

Gandhi's example of passive resistance to influence political decisions reflects the feelings of people all over the world today, worried about the nuclear deterrent, unemployment and the economic situation. At a period when the ordinary person may feel helpless in

the face of situations over which they appear to have no control, the story of Gandhi is of a man who rallied the forces of right as he saw it, not by violence or terrorism but by stubborn tenacity and faith. And he won. It's the battle preceding the victory to which the public responds, and the Academy members are as much members of the public as any of us.

— Margaret Hinxman and Quentin Falk in the Daily Mail (London).

What is perhaps most remarkable about "Gandhi" is that after 20 years of Attenborough's efforts, anyone stumped up the cash for the venture. It was James Lee, Goldcrest's chairman and chief executive of its parent, Pearson Longman, who nudged Pearson away from its more conventional interests — the Financial Times and Penguin Books.

While one may argue about the artistic merit of "Gandhi" over its rivals, the fact that it was financed at all after so many years of Attenborough's fruitless searching, dispensed more on Pearson Longman's changing nature than the quality of the subject.

What it has proved is a truism the British film business forgot: that a good picture attracts audiences and acclaim. What "Gandhi" does not offer is a miracle ingredient to solve a sorry film industry's ills.

— David Hewson in The Times (London).

FROM OUR APRIL 14 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Fire Rages in Boston

BOSTON — The fire which raged all day yesterday in Chelsea is the most serious blazes in Boston since the great fire of 1872, which burned the chief business portion of the city and destroyed property to the tune of \$74,000,000. An area of about 500 acres has been devastated, and the property loss is estimated at \$15,000,000. Probably 12,000 persons are homeless: 10,000 are camped near the army barracks, where thousands of tents have been erected for their use. Among the buildings destroyed are two libraries, two hospitals and the Marine Hospital and Naval Hospital. 13 churches, the courthouse, the city hall, the soldiers' home, five banks, 200 business buildings and 600 or 700 dwellings.

1933: Moscow Trial Continues

MOSCOW — Introduction of a deposition in the handwriting of William Thornton, in which he had stated that 25 British employees of Metropolitan-Vickers were engaged in the U.S.S.R. in military, political and economic espionage, featured the second day of the trial. Faced with this deposition, Thornton stated firmly: "I deny everything I said in this document ... I lied against myself and against others." MacDonald, whose plea of guilty to espionage and sabotage charges was the "sensation" of the first day's session, changed his plea to "not guilty." Within a few minutes after the "not guilty" plea, MacDonald switched again and testified to the truth of the statements he had made.

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Direktor der Veröffentlichung Walter N. Thaler.

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S.A. au capital de 1,000,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 3202126. Commission Paritaire No. 34231.

U.S. subscription: \$25 per year. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.

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SCIENCE

Ocean Disturbance Has Wide Effects

By Walter Sullivan

New York Times Service

EARLY LAST YEAR a modest increase in air pressure began to be recorded at Easter Island in the southeast Pacific. Although little heed was paid at the time, that increase heralded a sequence of events that have dumped torrential rains on California, Florida, Ecuador and Peru, swept away some of California's most prized beaches and taken a score of lives there, destroying a dozen piers and many more that help boats.

Elsewhere the consequences of that barometric up tick have wrought havoc with Peruvian fisheries, annihilated millions of oceanic birds and devastated Australia with drought. And the end may not be in sight. These events, whose heart lies an enormous transfer of warm water from west to east across the Pacific, appear to be the most intense and extensive disruption of oceans and atmosphere since detailed records began to be kept early in this century.

The same phenomenon, but on a smaller scale, occurs periodically, manifested chiefly off the west coast of South America, where it brings torrential rains to the arid coastline and disaster to the fishermen of Peru. Because the disturbance typically begins during the Christmas season it is known there as El Niño, from a Spanish name for the Christ child.

THIS TIME, however, the whole eastern Pacific from Chile to Alaska has been affected, as have areas as far away as the east coast of North America. And just as before, far earlier in the year than a typical El Niño, it is only now, after more than a year, beginning to show signs of abatement.

Scientists of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and other institutions have learned much about the sequence of events once the process begins. They have used sea-level measurements on islands across the Pacific; observations from earth satellites and ocean buoys; temperature recordings from ships and air-dropped devices.

The prime mystery, is what sets the whole sequence in motion at intervals that have ranged from four to more than 30 years. Because of its somewhat rhythmic recurrence, weather scientists have dubbed it the "southern oscillation." The U.S. assault on its cause is called the ELSO (for El Niño-Southern Oscillation) experiment. That El Niño might be related to

a slackening of the trade winds was proposed in the 1930s by the Swedish meteorologist Dr. Jacob Bjerknes of the University of California at Los Angeles. Normally, the waters off Peru and Ecuador are cool and rich in nutrients, nitrates and phosphates that support the algae that support the long food chain of larger creatures. This cool water wells upward to replace warm surface waters blown away from the coast by the trade winds, providing one of the world's most productive fisheries.

When the trade winds slacken, Dr. Bjerknes reasoned, the warm water is no longer blown westward and the nutrient water is buried under a hot, stagnant layer. This process would produce all the observed effects of El Niño: starvation of fish and of the sea birds that feed on them, as well as flooding of the arid coast by rain derived from the warm surface waters.

It now appears, however, that a far grander scale of events is involved. Measurements by tide gauges at 33 stations on Pacific islands and at coastal sites have shown that as El Niño evolves, sea levels in the western Pacific subside while those in the east rise.

These observations led Dr. Klaus Wyrtki of the University of Hawaii to propose that an El Niño sequence occurs after prolonged and powerful trade winds have blown large amounts of warm surface water toward the western Pacific. When the winds slacken, he said, this water flows back to the east, burying the cool waters of South America — and, to some extent, as far north as California.

The current El Niño, Dr. Wyrtki said, was "totally ... and I mean totally ... unexpected." Not only did it not begin at Christmas, but it did not follow a period of unusually strong trade winds. Nevertheless, a slackening of the winds and a surge of warm water from west to east were documented.

In contrast to earlier El Niños, the oceanic effects were first observed in mid-Pacific, rather than off South America. By last July the sea level at Fanning Island and Christmas Island had risen six to 10 inches. At Palau and Guadalcanal in the western Pacific, the level of the sea sank to from four to six inches below normal. By October, this eastward-moving surge had reached the Galapagos Islands of Ecuador.

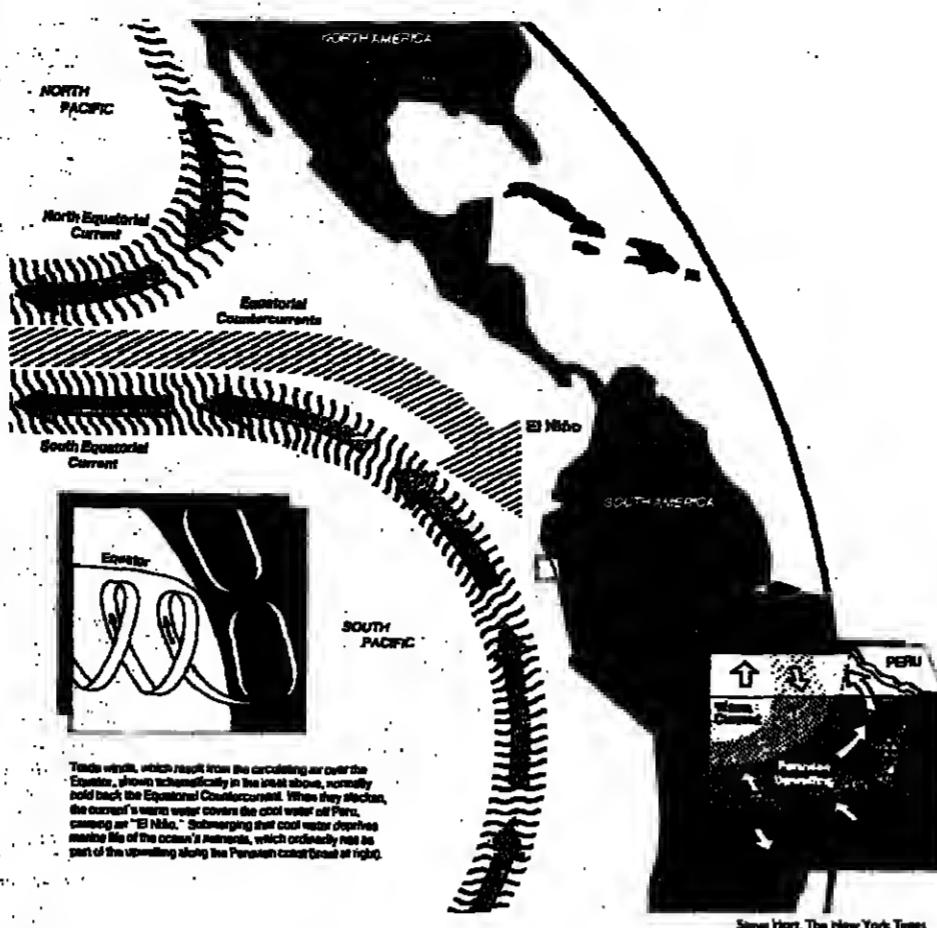
Although these sea level changes involve only a few inches, they occur over millions of square miles, causing monumental transfers of water and heat. In the eastern Pacific, especially off Peru, the surface waters, heated to 11 degrees Fahrenheit above normal, displaced the deep, uniformly cool region of the sea hundred of feet downward — enough to kill off much of the microscopic life on which the fish depend.

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In mid-March Dr. Ralph W. Schreiber of the National History Museum of Los Angeles County reported that 16.5 million sea birds had vanished from their rookeries in the central and southeastern Pacific relative to pressures at Darwin on the north coast of Australia, opposite Indonesia.

Last December Dr. Alan E. Strong of the National Environmental Satellite and Data Information Service proposed that the current El Niño was set off when the atmosphere was heated by sulfur compounds thrown into the stratosphere by last spring's eruptions of El Chichón volcano in Mexico.

Unusually warm air at high altitudes, he said, would hamper the normal rising of hot air from lower levels. Ordinarily, after rising, that air then spreads away from the tropics, sinks and rushes back toward the Equator, hugging the surface at the trade winds. Such air rises chiefly over equatorial land areas — South America, Africa and particularly Indonesia. If air high over the Equator is heated, Dr. Strong reasoned, hot air would rise from the surface with less vigor, weakening the entire circulation.

Dr. Bjerknes proposed that such

Such reduced circulation might have intensified the El Niño process, according to Dr. Eugene Rasmusson of the National Weather Service's Climate Analysis Center in Maryland. But he believes the first sign of an impending El Niño, although not recognized at the time, was recorded early last year, before the El Chichón eruption, in the drop in atmospheric pressures at Tahiti and Easter Island in the central and southeastern Pacific relative to pressures at Darwin on the north coast of Australia, opposite Indonesia.

There are hints in the eastern Atlantic of events comparable to El Niño. Off the east coast of Africa an upwelling of cool, nutrient-rich water like that off Peru feeds a rich fishery. The phenomenon in the Pacific may be more intense because that ocean is so much larger.

Perhaps, said Dr. Wyrtki, the oscillation represents "a kind of resonance in the entire ocean-atmosphere system." The chief hope for learning the answer probably lies in observations with a wide range of newly developed methods, over a succession of El Niño cycles.

As 1982 progressed, the pressure difference between Darwin and Tahiti continued to shrink. At Darwin the normally low pressure reached its highest level in a century. In Tahiti it was the lowest in 50 years.

Upward motion of moist air over Indonesia and northern Australia normally produces rain. Its curtailment produced a severe drought. As the trade winds slackened, warm water surged eastward across the Pacific and a full-fledged El Niño was under way.

Dr. Bjerknes proposed that such

long-range effects of El Niño could result from intensified north-south circulation of the atmosphere, set off by weakening of the east-west movements, but the problem remains unresolved.

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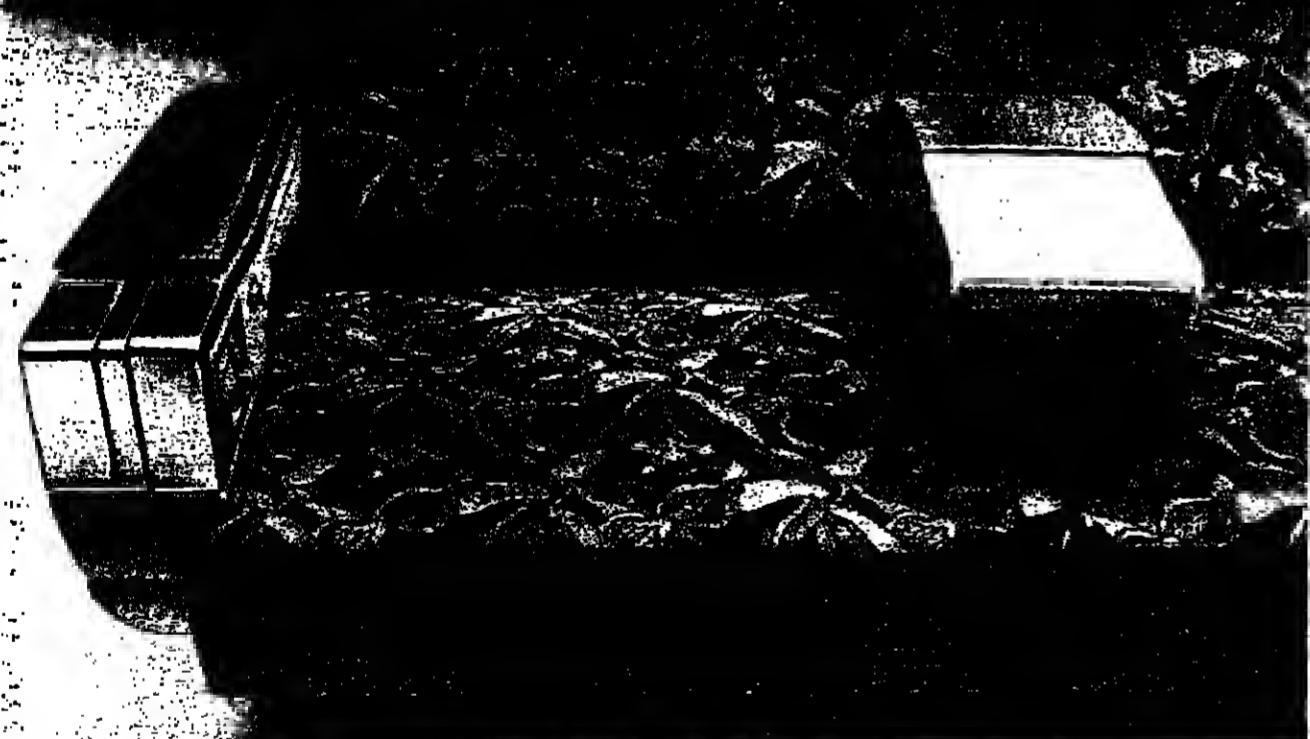
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Microbes Lurk in Hospitals

By Philip J. Hilts

Washington Post Service

A HEALTHY, 6-pound baby girl, sent home with her mother only two days earlier, was rushed back to a Florida hospital in 1979, the third apparent victim of meningitis in the hospital nursery over several months. A few days later she died. A fourth case and a fifth case of the rare infection followed. When doctors began tests they found that more than 150 healthy infants had been infected while passing through the nursery. Two died; three others have permanent paralysis or brain damage.

Cirrobacter, the rare microbe that caused the epidemic in the Florida hospital, had not been known to strike infants. The Centers for Disease Control investigated and decided that the infection was transferred unwittingly from baby to baby on the hands of the pediatric nurses.

These Florida babies were victims of hospital-caused infections, illnesses that strike hundreds of thousands of Americans each year and kill a minimum of 20,000. The problem is as old as hospitals, but there is something new. We have built great healing institutions and have created ways for the profoundly sick to benefit from miraculous new technology. To these sick people we attach needles, tubes and machines, and each one makes a new path into the body for infectious organisms. For each new instrument, new method and new set of antibiotics, new microbes appear. They develop new poisons, new resistance, new means of transporting themselves.

David E. Rogers, of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, wrote two decades ago about how the old infections were giving way to new ones, and he discussed a new microbe, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. This bug now is responsible for tens of thousands of hospital-caused infections and hundreds of deaths a year. Today's medical students learn that it is not only fatal to humans, but also that it is very resistant to drugs.

"So it has gone the full gamut," said Dr. William Schaffner, epidemiologist at Vanderbilt University hospitals and chairman of the department of preventive medicine. "It was a brand new organism two decades ago. Then it became recognized as a cause of human disease. And now it has become resistant to treatment. The whole cycle in less than 25 years."

There is no doubt that a hospital is the best place to be when serious illness strikes. But hospital-caused infections, called nosocomial infections in medical literature after an obsolete name for a hospital, cost billions of dollars in extra hospital and doctor charges. And perhaps only 25 percent are preventable, even with extraordinary measures, according to the CDC.

The single biggest factor in causing and preventing infections, according to Dr. Robert Haley, head of the hospitals infection branch of the CDC, is one of the oldest on the books: Doctors and nurses need to wash their hands between examinations of patients. Handwashing is critical, but cleanliness in general is not as important in preventing the spread of disease in

hospitals as was once thought. Cultures from walls and floors, collected at the cost of tens of millions of dollars, are largely useless and a waste of money.

Antibiotics, once believed to be the magic-bullet cure for scores of diseases, now turn out to be a cause of disease as well. Because microbes can change from generation to generation, using antibiotics can make new generations of microbes stronger and more resistant to treatment than the ones before them. Antibiotics also can cause trouble when they enter the human system, because they wipe out all the harmless microbes. When the harmless inhabitants are gone, there is free food and space for the more deadly ones.

Almost all disease organisms are becoming more and more resistant to drugs. The dose of penicillin required to treat a common infection is now 50 times that used to treat the same infection 30 years ago.

Microbes seem able to live anywhere. Outside hospitals, bugs can survive, frozen, in the antarctic, or boiled in sulfur in hot springs. In hospitals, they have been found to survive and multiply in distilled water. Doctors at the CDC were stunned when they found that iodine-based antiseptics used to cleanse skin and instruments were now, for the first time known to medicine, growing germs and infecting patients.

After World War II, Dr. Haley said, "we got the antibiotics, and people thought that would be the cure-all. They were used wholesale, both to prevent infections and to cure them. But by the late 1950s we suddenly found ourselves in the middle of a great epidemic of staph infections in hospitals."

THE organism involved — *Staphylococcus aureus* and other varieties — in about 1954 underwent two dramatic changes: it gained resistance to penicillin, and it gained virulence. But eventually, as unexpected as they came, the infections declined. Other organisms have now risen to take their place. A whole bundle of organisms called as a group "Gram negative bacteria," such as the *Serratia*, or the *Pseudomonas* that infected antiseptics, began to appear in more and more outbreaks, in unexpected virulent forms.

The latest bug to gain resistance to treatment is one of the oldest and still one of the deadliest scourges of man: the pneumococcal pneumonia. Doctors have watched it for 40 years, and have never seen it resist treatment with penicillin — until now.

"First there was a case in South Africa. Then one in Denver. Now we have spotted many of them across the country," said Dr. Schaffner. "This has come as a great shock."

Even though drug companies have introduced antibiotics in the past year that are effective against Gram-negative bacteria, the microbes are still bad, Richard Wenzel of the University of Virginia said. In the hospitals, doctors are beginning to realize the truth in what the eminent microbiologist Stanley Falkow says: "Bet on the microorganisms. We can't beat them. It's all we can do to try to catch up."

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MANAGEMENT POSITION

INSIGHTS

U.S. Trade With Iran Resumes Haltingly as New Pragmatism Is Seen

By Martha M. Hamilton
and Thomas W. Lippman

Washington Post Service

WAshington — Business contacts and commercial agreements between the United States and Iran, interrupted four years ago when Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini came to power, are slowly resuming.

Diplomatic business executives and scholars with contacts in Iran say that a new pragmatism is asserting itself and that some Iranians are again willing to deal with U.S. suppliers or are looking ahead to a time when they will be free to do so.

Known U.S. direct exports to Iran amounted to about \$200 million last year, according to Commerce Department figures. Most of the exports were wheat and rice, but export licenses issued by the Commerce Department in recent months show that the Iranians are also buying electronic and scientific equipment.

Official contacts between the two governments remain closed to the international tribunal in The Hague, which was set up under the terms of the Algiers agreement that gained freedom for the American hostages in Tehran.

The tribunal is considering billions of dollars in claims against Iran by U.S. corporations that formerly did business there, and Tehran's claims against Washington for delivery of vast amounts of weapons and military equipment that were held back when the revolution toppled the regime of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

Export Licenses Refused

The Iranians have paid for some of the weapons and even have taken title to some of it, according to State Department sources, but the U.S. government has refused to issue the licenses required to export it. If the tribunal should order the release of any of the military equipment, the United States is unlikely to comply, State Department sources said.

The U.S. position is that Iran knew the military equipment was subject to export restrictions and is now trying to use the Hague tribunal to gain access to restricted materials.

Despite the absence of official relations between the two countries, however, there is no legal barrier to trade by private business, and several sources report indications that this is resuming.

Just within the last month, according to well-informed sources, a group of Iranian business men and technocrats proposed holding an informal meeting in London with prospective U.S. business contacts. Iran's religious rulers frown on overt dealings with Americans, but there is an awareness among Iranians that the situation might change after the death of Ayatollah Khomeini, who is 82 and suffers from heart problems.

The new Iranian approach is said to be discernible in the way the Iranians have begun to settle some of the claims filed by American companies to the Hague tribunal. Iran appears to be giving priority to companies that would logically be future suppliers of needed goods and services, participants in the cases say.

"The pattern has been that Iran will discuss settlements with companies, at least some companies, when it wants to get back into commercial relations with them," said R. Markham Ball, an attorney who represents U.S. claimants.

James R. Ukpogba, general counsel of Santa Fe International Inc., now a subsidiary of Kuwait Petroleum Co., said he had heard rumors that Iran would settle outstanding claims filed by oil field equipment suppliers if they would agree to go back into Iran and help rehabilitate the country's damaged oil fields.

More than 3,700 claims were filed with the special tribunal, mostly by U.S. companies against Iran, but several by Iranians against the United States, including the military claims and a demand for compensation for the former Iranian Embassy in Washington.

Of the 965 claims for amounts over \$250,000, only 35 had been adjudicated or settled by April 7, according to the State Department. The largest award was \$7.62 million paid to Pfizer Inc., the pharmaceutical company, E.R. Squibb & Sons Inc. got \$7.35 million. A Pfizer spokesman said that his company has not been asked to resume business in Iran, but he pointed out that pharmaceutical products are readily available to Iran from suppliers in Eastern Europe.

A \$1-billion fund in a Netherlands bank was set up initially by Iran to cover outstanding claims. That amount could easily be wiped out by the pending claims, but the fund is being replenished by interest accumulating on the account. The Iranians are required to make additional funds available if the balance falls below \$500 million, or face seizure of Iranian assets by companies trying to collect outstanding awards, according to attorneys involved in the claims process.

Amoco's Claim Is Largest

Bank claims are being handled through a different process and paid out of two other funds.

The largest outstanding claim, filed by Standard Oil Co. of Indiana (Amoco), is for \$1.4 billion, more than there is in the escrow fund. The claim is for property seized by Iran. Amoco's 50-percent share of a petrochemical company operated with Iran's national petrochemical company and 50 percent of the production in four oil fields discovered by Amoco and operated jointly with the Iranian National Oil Co.

Amoco's claim asserts that the assets were "effectively expropriated" on Aug. 1, 1979. Amoco personnel left at the end of 1978, when the revolutionary ferment that brought down the shah was at its height, and the Iranians refused to let them come back when production resumed in about April 1979, according to Amoco.

In August 1980, Amoco was informed that its contracts had been "nullified" by a special Iranian government committee, according to Briege Clagett, an attorney representing Amoco.

Another major claim, for \$118 million, was filed by E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. DuPont alleged "breaches of contract, expropriation of DuPont's equity interest in, and mismanagement of" a joint-venture synthetic fiber plant.

For the most part, attorneys involved in cases before the tribunal say the system is functioning smoothly, although attorneys for American claimants say that Iran often attempts to delay the proceedings and substitutes revolutionary rhetoric for legal argument.

A Massive Undertaking

"My own perception as a lawyer involved in the process is it's working rather well. It's a massive undertaking," said Thomas Shack, an attorney who represents Iran in the United States. The process is complicated by differences of language and culture, he said.

Briefs, for example, are filed both in English and in Persian, which is read from right to left, so that page and line references are not even the same in both texts.

The orderly playing out of the settlement process and the apparent new pragmatic approach

by the Iranians do not mean that American corporations are eager to enter into new business relationships with Iran, even cash sales. Some refused outright to respond to Iranian requests to supply oil field equipment, medical instruments and aircraft parts, possibly out of fear of antagonizing Arab customers who do not want to see an Iranian victory in its long war with Iraq.

George Barrington, vice president for international marketing at the Beech Aircraft division of Raytheon, said that Beech has had "some inquiries" about supplying spare parts for military trainers but "we just don't respond. The account is open but we don't service it. We're not interested."

But the U.S. Chamber of Commerce has kept intact the U.S.-Iran Business Council organization that it set up in the heyday of Iran-U.S. trade. "It isn't doing anything, but every time

we proposed getting rid of it, our members said no, keep it going. They're looking ahead," a chamber official said.

A Few Carpets

At the height of U.S.-Iranian friendship, in 1976, Henry A. Kissinger, who was then secretary of state, signed an agreement with the shah's government that set trade volume between the two countries at a projected \$40 billion over five years, not counting military sales.

Despite the latest contacts, it will be clearly many years, if ever, before figures like that are approached again.

Current U.S. imports from Iran are negligible — a few carpets and little else. The true volume of U.S. exports is not known, partly because many are handled through European agents and partly because there are no special restrictions on trade with Iran, and many transactions re-

quire no export license. Boeing, for example, says it is making no direct sales of parts to Iran's national airline, but the airline is obtaining parts from other sources.

In the three months from Nov. 1 to Jan. 31, the Commerce Department approved 13 requests by U.S. exporters for licenses to ship restricted goods to Iran, either directly or by re-export from Europe.

The total listed value was \$2.2 million. The largest transaction was for \$1 million worth of computer equipment to be re-exported from France. The smallest was for \$53 worth of quartz crystals.

The Commerce Department rejected two applications by unnamed U.S. companies for permission to ship \$38 million worth of military vehicles to Iran, on the ground that it would contribute to instability in the Middle East.

For Superpowers, Gulf Region Drops in Priority

By Jim Hoagland

Washington Post Service

WAshington — After more than two and a half years of fighting between Iran and Iraq, the most important thing about the war is what has not happened.

Only a few years ago, the Gulf was widely viewed as the world's most explosive region, where a strategically placed sunken freighter could block a major part of global oil exports and perhaps lead to a Soviet-U.S. showdown.

President Jimmy Carter gave his name to a doctrine that said the United States would defend its interests in the Gulf, by force if necessary. The Russians replied with warnings that they would match American military intervention and cited a 1921 treaty with Iran.

But faced with a genuine crisis — the war — the two superpowers have been reduced to policies failing somewhere between benign neglect and impotence.

The war has not significantly disrupted world oil trade. It has not dragged the Russians or Americans into significantly deeper involvement in the region. It has not overly destabilized the neighboring, fragile states in the Gulf by spreading the brand of Islamic fundamentalism that has plagued the Soviet Union.

The experts reached no sweeping conclusions, but discussion did suggest some lessons.

In limited ways, superpower interests have been affected by the war, particularly through a net loss of Soviet influence in the short term in both Iran and Iraq. Both have rejected clumsy Soviet efforts to keep a foot in each camp.

But the verbal thunderbolts that Mr. Carter and Leonid I. Brezhnev hurled at each other over the Gulf three years ago have stopped echoing.

The superpowers are now concentrating their efforts in a battle for public opinion and military advantage in Europe. The Kremlin, in particular, appears to have shifted its priority and to be wary of expending too much energy and attention on other areas when the stakes in the battle over missile deployment in Europe are so large.

For the United States, the oil glut has enabled the Reagan administration to stand by relatively calmly as the two Gulf nations ravage each other. Strategic concerns have returned, at

least temporarily, to the pre-1973 norm: the chief U.S. interest is that oil keep flowing to its NATO allies and Japan, rather than directly to the American economy.

Until recently, the tacit "balance of terror" seems to have been operating along the Gulf to permit a certain level of shipping to continue. While Iraq has attacked some Iranian oil facilities, it has not conducted the kind of intensive interdiction effort that qualified experts feel it could undertake, and tankers carrying Iranian oil continue to move through the Gulf.

Oil Fuels War Machine

And after an air raid into Kuwait that seemed intended to establish a point about mutual vulnerability, Iraq has not struck at the Kuwaiti and Saudi oil fields that produce the tens of billions of dollars that have underwritten the Iraqi war effort.

Like the threat to international oil supplies, the threat of rapidly spreading Khomeinism has also declined as the war has worn on.

The chaos, intolerance and repression that have accompanied the founding of the Islamic Republic in Iran have significantly lessened the possible appeal that the Iranian brand of Moslem fundamentalism might have had for Arab Moslems across the Middle East. Arab participants at the Ditchley conference repeatedly challenged what they saw as an overemphasis by their Western colleagues on the prospects for the war spreading Islamic fundamentalism throughout the region.

If the war created theoretical opportunities for the Russians they have been unable to exploit them. An initial Soviet tilt to favor of Iran, evidenced by arms shipments to Tehran through Soviet client-states, apparently did not win over the fiercely anti-communist mullahs, who were deeply upset by the occupation of Afghanistan.

In recent months, after attempting to keep footholds in both camps, the Russians have resumed arms supplies to Iraq and diminished their involvement in Iran. Ayatollah Khomeini's government quickly responded with a crackdown on the communist Tudeh Party inside Iran and resumed bitter polemics against Moscow.

Weapons From Superpowers

If the superpowers have exercised relative restraint during the war, there is little question that their willingness to pour huge amounts of sophisticated weaponry into both countries in the 1970s provided the stockpile that has kept the battle going for so long.

And a tier of intermediate arms suppliers operating through the black market and existing procurement networks outside of direct superpower control has emerged, which may set patterns for future regional wars.

Emergency French shipments of arms saved Iraq from defeat last fall in the most intensive Iranian push. North Korea and Czechoslovakia have profited handsomely from their sales, and Iran was able to call on the military procurement network that had existed between the shah and Israel to get small amounts of war equipment at crucial moments.

Both Washington and Moscow rationalized their willingness to sell the most advanced conventional weapons to their foes in Tehran and Baghdad on the ground that the sales would enable them to maintain influence in that potentially explosive region. Now that the explosion has come, the influence has vanished.

In China, 'Getting Rich Is Glorious': Farmers Prosper Under New Policies

By Christopher S. Wren

New York Times Service

CANTON, China — Liu Si is rich. He earned 17,500 yuan, more than \$8,800, last year and expects to do even better this year. Mr. Liu, 51, lives on Dali Commune at the northern fringe of the Pearl River delta in Guangdong province. He made his money, which is equivalent to a six-figure income in the United States, by raising 7,500 plump ducks for export to the dining tables of Hong Kong.

Last year, he built another two-story house and gave one of his daughters a generous wedding dowry. He bought three more bicycles and a hand tractor to replace the water buffalo that ploughed his rice paddies. He did not get a television set, Mr. Liu told a visitor, "because I can't afford the time to watch it." He added, "I have to work until midnight every night."

Nanhai county gave Mr. Liu a colorful certificate proclaiming, "Get rich through hard work — getting rich is glorious." He said his neighbors, 10 of whom now raise ducks too, did not mind. "No one was jealous of me because everyone can do it," he said. "The policy allows it."

Mr. Liu is a conspicuous success story of the new agricultural policies set in motion by the Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping a little more than four years ago. They have caught on fast in fertile farmland such as the Pearl River delta, a lush alluvial plain laced with rivers and canals south of Canton. But the pragmatic notion of letting farmers who work harder earn more has wrought an economic and social transformation around the countryside, with the attendant problems of success.

rural households devote all or most of their time, like Liu Si, to specialized farming. In Zhejiang province and elsewhere, some farmers have started to contract out complicated tasks, such as irrigation and seed propagation, to local service companies and simpler chores, such as tractor maintenance, to other farmers.

The other change is the dismantling of the people's communes, which Mao created 25 years ago. A provision of the new constitution adopted in December strips the 55,000 communes of administrative authority and leaves only their economic functions. Political power reverts to the *xiang*, or traditional rural township, which was abolished as an entity after the farmers were collectivized.

The extent of resistance is not evident, but the press periodically reports cases of foot-dragging or outright opposition to change. In Hainan province, officials confiscated trucks and tractors that some farmers had bought to carry produce to market, arguing that this sideline was capitalist.

The Ministry of Public Security in Beijing put out a nationwide bulletin this month ordering police to protect prosperous farmers from blackmail, extortion and outright robbery. The bulletin was issued after Lu Chunmin, a farmer in Hubei province, complained that commune officials and neighbors were helping themselves to his hard-earned fertilizer, building material and even four pigs.

A young farmer named Wang Quanling in Anhui province was detained 26 days for interrogation because his legitimate sideline activities looked too profitable. Another farmer in Hubei province, Zhang Xiaohuan, was publicly censured for having earned nearly \$1,200 from gathering medicinal herbs and other work. They were cleared after higher authorities intervened.

"Whenever events like this occur, the implementation of the party's policies toward rural areas will be obstructed, ideological confusion will result among peasants and their initiative in production will be hurt," the People's Daily warned last spring.

The pragmatic notion of letting farmers who work harder earn more has wrought an economic and social transformation around the countryside, with the attendant problems of success.

Despite official assurances that it is proper to make money, some farmers remain cautious. The People's Daily mentioned cases of farmers underreporting their crop yields for fear that officials would raise the quota taken by the state.

The commune appears likely to wither away, if only because the leadership to Beijing thinks it didn't work. "Aside from leftist policies," explained China Youth newspaper, "the system of combining the work of governments and communes under one organ was responsible for irresponsible leadership, egotitarianism and indiscriminate requisition of labor, materials and funds, which obstructed economic development during the last 20 years."

Some officials insist they have no complaints. "It's much easier," said Liang En, a pro-



A farmer sells fresh vegetables in Canton. The private sale of some crops is allowed under liberalized regulations.

duction team leader at the Dali Commune. "Before, peasants didn't take care of equipment and facilities because it was publicly owned. They didn't have the sense of responsibility and it caused a lot of waste and damage. Now I don't have to shout at them to get out and work."

The government must decide what to do with commune officials who are made superfluous by the changes. The smarter ones can stake out a supervisory role in new production cooperatives. But a report by a study group of the State Agricultural Commission found that others were too uneducated or incompetent to adjust to new duties. Some functions are being transferred to local birth control and welfare programs while others are left with fewer responsibilities.

Rural prosperity has brought other problems. Three barter economy that existed only a few years ago has given way to a bustling commerce at 44,000 farmer markets across China. A recent survey disclosed that 60 percent of the nation's currency was now circulating in the country-side.

Stores have been unable to meet the greater demand for products, ranging from bicycles to bedspreads and kerosene. The farmers have also become fussier about quality in their purchases. One indicator of the new consumerism: 90 percent of the nine million television sets in rural China have been purchased since the new agricultural policy went into effect.

The shift to individual machinery has been so pronounced that a major tractor factory in Anhui's provincial capital, Hefei, had to close down because its tractors were too large. More than 50,000 hand tractors are now privately owned, but so are several hundred trucks.

The Chinese armed forces have found it harder to lure rural volunteers because young men can earn more staying home. The People's Daily has proposed special treatment for farm families with soldiers on active duty. Some farmers have kept their children out of school to tend poultry and other livestock.

"When peasants are given wages, they discontinue their children's education and employ them in family sideline production," complained a letter in China Daily. Its writers urged that both the party and parents take the problem seriously and put the truants back in school.



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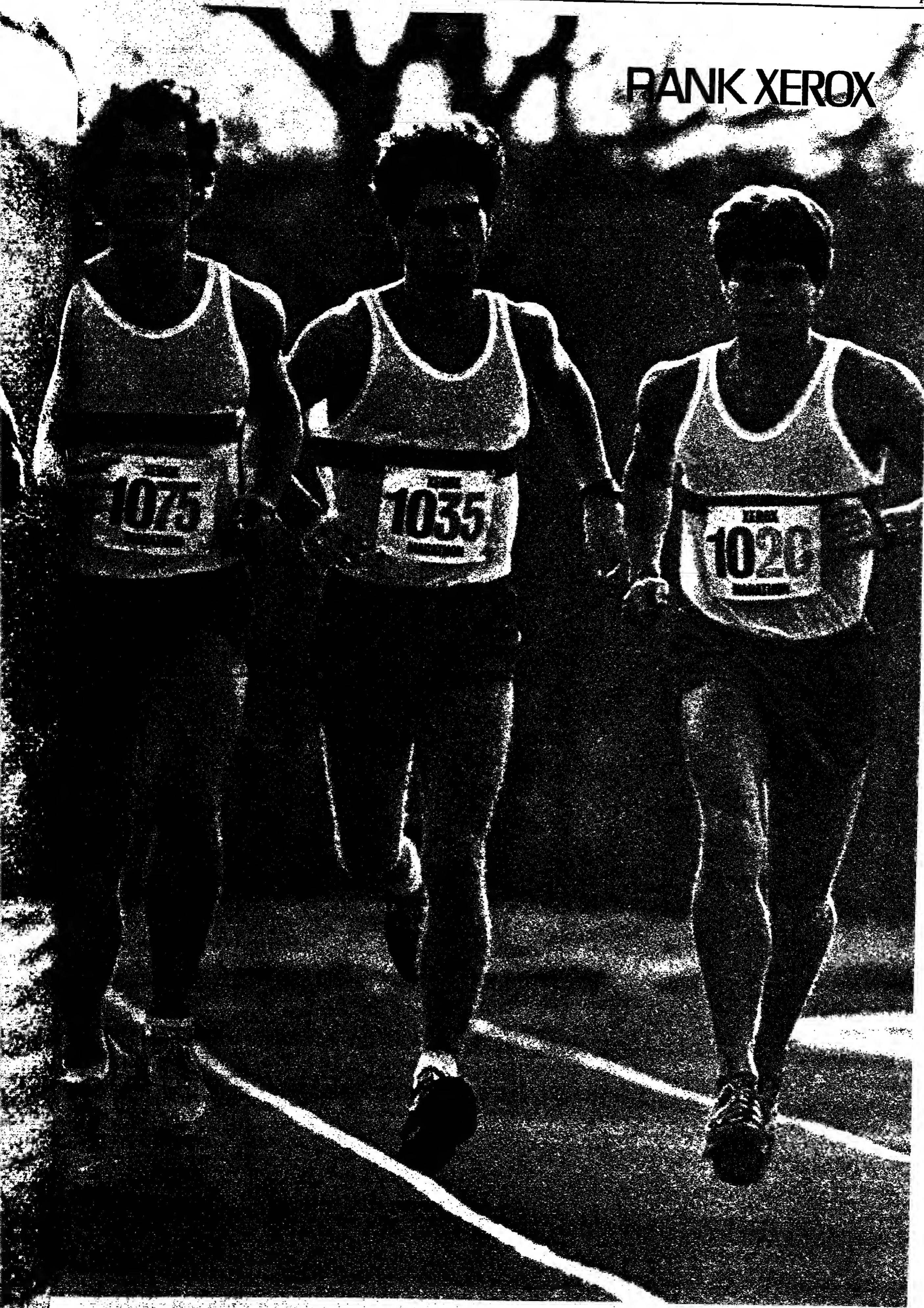


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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1983

Page 11

RANK XEROX



9 thorny questions treasurers are asking Morgan about long-term financing alternatives



Morgan banking officers and Morgan Guaranty Ltd managers meet in London. From left: Jean-François Buisseret and Michael Enthoven, MGL; Andrew Cartwright, Banking, London; Claus Löwe, MGL; Gonzalo de las Heras, general manager, Madrid; William Holding, head, European Corporate Banking, New York.

1. Are there economic benefits in denominating an inter-company loan in a third-country currency?
2. Is there a cost-effective way to prepay a foreign currency liability?
3. Does it make sense to be a lessee if we pay taxes?
4. At what point does project financing favorably affect the risk/reward ratio of an investment opportunity?
5. How can we efficiently reduce the cost of our outstanding public debt?
6. Can we arrange long-term fixed-rate financing in a foreign currency if the capital market for the currency isn't accessible on reasonable terms?
7. How can we most efficiently use interest rate swaps to change floating-rate debt to a fixed-rate obligation? Or fixed to floating?
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The Morgan Bank

لondon Stock Exchange

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg/P
30 Trd.	129.77	130.00	129.54	130.22	+0.45
30 Trd.	208.26	210.50	205.54	214.54	+7.18
125 Trd.	125.22	126.24	124.54	126.54	+1.02
65 Trd.	450.44	457.25	448.58	454.42	+4.42

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg/P
Volume	1,043	1,045	1,035	1,045	+0.00
Adv.	570	572	565	570	+0.00
Dec.	570	572	565	570	+0.00
Total	1,776	1,778	1,775	1,778	+0.00

Standard & Poors Index

*Included in the sales figures.

Market Summary, April 13

Market Diaries

AMEX Stock Index

AMEX Most Actives

NYSE Most Actives

NASDAQ Index

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Bonds Utilities Industries

NYSE Index

NYSE Composite

Industrials

Trans.

Utilities

Finance

NYSE Most Actives

Sales Class Chg/P

BUSINESS BRIEFS**Belgium's Central Bank Lowers Its Discount Rate by 1% to 10%**

BRUSSELS (Combined Dispatches) — The National Bank lowered its key lending rate by 1 point to 10 percent Wednesday. The bank said the decision would facilitate the reduction of short-term credit rates in Belgium and was made possible by the easing of conditions on the money market.

A drop in the discount rate had been expected in financial circles but many foreign exchange dealers anticipated a ½ point drop. "This confirms the aggressive policy the bank has adopted" in pushing interest rates down, one banking source said.

On March 23, the National Bank lowered the discount rate a record 3 points to 11 percent. The move was viewed as a gamble at the time, but dealers now agree it paid off.

The Belgian franc, which was unvalued in the European Monetary System one day before the 3-point reduction in the key lending rate, has remained firm since then.

Baldwin-United Gets Debt Delay

NEW YORK (NYT) — Baldwin-United has signed a 93-day standstill agreement with its creditor banks, according to the company and bankers.

Under the agreement reached Monday, which expires July 15, the company said it would make monthly interest payments on about \$900 million in short-term debt owed to two groups of banks. According to a banking source, Baldwin will pay 11 percent interest on this debt. That would be nearly \$25 million for the three-month period on a \$900 million debt, although neither the company nor its bankers would specify the amount.

Baldwin, a financial services company with a number of insurance subsidiaries, has been trying since mid-March to get an extension of 90 days or more on payment of this debt, most of it due by early summer. Since mid-March, the company's creditors have granted two extensions, the first for two weeks, the second for one week. The latest extension had expired on April 4.

Belzberg Firm in Bid for Bekins

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — The wealthy Belzberg family of Vancouver, Canada, apparently encouraged by Bekins Co. Chairman Stanley Hiller Jr. and in alliance with one other Bekins director, Tuesday made a surprise \$77.2 million bid to take over Bekins.

Bekins is considered America's largest local mover and storage company and the fifth-largest interstate mover. The Belzbergs' offer of \$20 a share came through Far West Financial Corp., a savings-and-loan holding company they control.

If it is successful, up to 10 percent of the new company would be owned by BKT Corp., an investment company formed by Bekins director Donald M. Bekins that tried an unsuccessful takeover a year ago. The latest offer is conditioned on tender of at least 49 percent of Bekins' 3.86 million shares. The offer is to begin by Monday.

Sony Expects Weaker 6 Months

TOKYO (Reuters) — Sony said Wednesday that parent company sales in the half-year to April 30 are expected to be below the 446 billion yen (\$1.9 billion) of same period a year earlier because of cuts in export sales to help reduce large stocks held overseas.

Recent and after-tax profits will be substantially affected by the reduced sales figures, a Sony spokesman said, but declined to give details.

Nixdorf Sees Continued Growth

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — Nixdorf Computer of West Germany expects growth of both sales and profit to continue this year, senior company officials said Wednesday.

Plants have been working overtime to meet demand and new orders in the first quarter were up 30 percent, they said. Net profit rose 77 percent to 72.8 million Deutsche marks (\$30.3 million) in 1982 and turnover was up 18 percent at 2.29 billion DM.

Deputy Chairman Klaus Luft said sales will again increase by more than 10 percent this year, with profit at least keeping pace, although prices for computers and related equipment will probably remain relatively constant.

Carrian Plans Debt Reduction

HONG KONG (Reuters) — The Carrian group expects to reduce its total liabilities to 650 million Hong Kong dollars (\$97 million) from the current 6.3 billion by a package including new share issues and the disposal of assets, company sources said Wednesday.

The group said in a statement it has proposed to creditors of Carrian Investments that they should convert part of their debt into equity. The total indebtedness of Carrian Investments is estimated at about 2.3 billion dollars, the sources said.

The sources said the Carrian group is expected to derive a total of 1.1 billion dollars from sales of its stakes in China Underwriters Life, General Insurance Co., Union Bank of Hong Kong and properties in Singapore. It said another 1 billion dollars is expected from sales of ships by Grand Marine Holdings.

Exxon Holds Lead in Fortune List

NEW YORK (UPI) — Exxon, the largest oil company, again grabbed the top spot on the Fortune 500 list of the largest U.S. industrial corporations, while General Motors regained the No. 2 post by bumping Mobil to No. 3, the magazine's new rankings showed Wednesday.

IBM, although ranked sixth on the 1983 Fortune 500 list which uses sales as the ranking criteria, overtook Exxon as the nation's top profit maker. The computer manufacturer earned \$4.4 billion last year.

But the recession took a heavy toll on the performance of the majority of Fortune 500 companies last year and shook up many of the top 10 standings. The list became devoid of any company with more than \$100 billion in revenues as Exxon's revenues dipped to below the \$100 billion mark — to \$97.2 billion — for the first time since 1979.

U.S. Prime Rate of 7% Predicted

BRUSSELS (AP) — The U.S. prime lending rate will drop to about 9 percent this year and to 7 percent in late 1984, John Torell, president of Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., predicted Wednesday.

He also said economic growth in the United States probably will reach at least 3 percent this year but that unemployment will remain in double digits.

Audi to Start Selling New Auto in Japan

United Press International TOKYO — Audi of West Germany said Wednesday that it will market a new passenger car in Japan on Saturday in partnership with a Japanese distributor.

The company said the front-wheel drive Audi 100, which was introduced in Europe in September, will sell for 4.97 million yen (\$20,950) in Tokyo.

If clients abroad could call you for the price of a local call, how much more business could you do?

Then ring Service 800... you get an instant demonstration of how this system works because your local call will be transferred toll-free to our Swiss headquarters.

Net Asset Value on April 7, 1983
Pacific Selection Fund N.V.
U.S. \$3.37 per U.S. \$1 unit
Pacific Selection Fund N.V.

Gold Options (prices in Swiss)
Price May Aug Nov
11.50/14.50 44.25/18 19.42/16
7.50/10.50 61.02/50 28.09/44
5.50/7.50 28.38/76 41.61/15
3.50/5.50 88.30/88 PARIS (65)79.0800
5.00/7.00 62.83/75 SINGAPORE 333.0800
FRANKFURT 29.28/30 LUGANO 56.08/29 STOCKHOLM 21.77.27
29.28/30 MADRID 40.28/31 VIENNA 54.11/08
GENEVA 28.17/27 MILAN 345.23/58 ZURICH 302.08/12
Service 800 S.A., rue du Collège 18, 1260 Nyon, Switzerland

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Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai de Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 310251 - Telex 28385

OECD Expects France To Halve Trade Gap

Reuter

PARIS — The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development predicted Wednesday that the French economy would grow 0.5 percent this year and the trade deficit would be halved.

Economists called the figure too optimistic. They observed that the forecast was drawn up before the government announced a package of austerity measures last month designed to cut France's trade deficit and ease inflation.

Most economists said that if the measures, which included steps to dampen consumer spending and boost investment, had been taken into account then the OECD forecast would have been for zero growth.

The OECD declined to comment on how the measures might have affected its predictions for the French economy, but a forecast for zero growth would have been in line with latest government projections.

In its annual report, the OECD implies that France's trade deficit will fall to around \$3.6 billion, close to the government's target, once oil price cuts have been taken into account.

The organization said that the better outlook for world trade should enable France to reduce its deficit by \$2.5 billion from last year's \$12.8 billion, but it added

"Despite vigorous enforcement efforts, insider trading continues because it presents an opportunity to reap huge profits with little risk," he told a hearing of the House subcommittee on telecommunications, consumer protection and finance.

Insider trading, which is prohibited by federal securities law, means that an investor buys or sells securities on the basis of information that is not available to the public.

The commission, under Mr. Shad's leadership, has placed a

France to Drop Video Measures

The Associated Press

PARIS — The French government will soon lift restrictions imposed last October to slow imports of Japanese-made video tape recorders, official said Wednesday.

The measures have required importers to clear all their shipments through the small inland customs post at Poitiers rather than at the ports of entry. That created huge backlog and at first reduced the number of machines imported from hundreds of thousands to hundreds, though the pace quickened again this year.

The king said the country would spend 260 billion riyals and expected revenue was 225 billion riyals.

The new budget represents a cut in spending from the 313 billion riyal government spending in the fiscal year just ending, the ministry said.

The king told the nation that the kingdom's exports of crude and its revenue have gone down because of a drop in international consumption of oil.

The Finance Ministry said the kingdom would continue to finance agricultural, industrial and real estate funds at the same level as in fiscal 1983 and would continue to subsidize food.

Qatar Cuts Spending

Qatar has cut its budget spending for the 12 months beginning Thursday to \$3.85 billion Qatari riyals (\$1.06 billion) from \$3.36 billion in the previous 18-month budget.

The reduction is 30.9 percent compared with the previous budget adjusted to an annual rate, the government said.

The commission can now only try to recover through civil action the amount an investor obtained improperly.

The proposed legislation also would increase the fines for most criminal violations of the exchange act from \$10,000 to \$100,000.

The commission, under Mr. Shad's leadership, has placed a

high priority on enforcing laws against insider trading.

But Mr. Shad told the subcommittee that the current penalties are not tough enough. "The existing risks are not sufficiently great, given the opportunities for gain, to deter insider trading."

He supported legislation pending in Congress that would amend the 1934 Securities Exchange Act to authorize the SEC to seek civil money penalties of up to three times the profits gained or lost avoided, through insider trading.

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He

Wednesday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

**ANOTHER IMPORTANT
BUSINESS STATISTIC:**

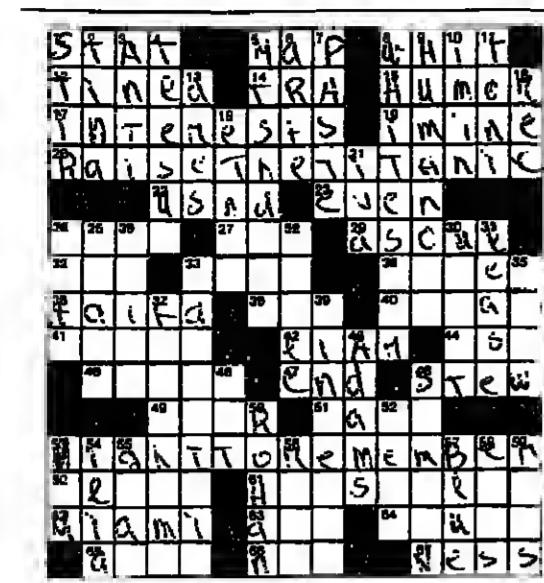
64%
the percentage of readers of the
International Herald Tribune

involved in corporate purchasing decisions

U.S. Futures Prices

Open	High	Low	Settle	Cng.
EURO FRANC				
1 spot	1 point equals 50.0000			
1,3650	1,3650	1,3565	1,3480	-40
v. sales 44				
v. day's open int 2,029, off 20.				
GERMAN MARK				
1 spot	1 point equals 50.0000			
4,152	4,152	4,126	4,125	-21
4,196	4,196	4,166	4,152	-33
4,240	4,240	4,222	4,222	-10
v. sales 9,510				
v. day's open int 20,618, up 877.				
ANNESE YEN				
1 spot	1 point equals 50.0000			
.004221	.004221	.004209	.004222	+1
.004254	.004254	.004246	.004244	+1
.004299	.004299	.004288	.004288	+1
v. sales 16,577				
v. day's open int 27,022, up 1,044.				
55 FRANC				
1 spot	1 point equals 50.0000			
4,920	4,922	4,901	4,910	-19
4,997	5,000	4,970	4,980	-15
5,065	5,065	5,035	5,045	-10
5,114	5,114	5,085	5,095	-10
v. sales 20,428				
v. day's open int 20,824, off 128.				
Industrials				
BER				
100 bd. ft. 6 ear 1,040 bd. ft.				
187.20	191.30	187.00	189.20	+2.40
202.20	204.20	201.20	204.20	+3.20
204.20	204.20	201.20	204.20	+3.20
211.20	211.20	212.00	212.20	+4.40
220.20	220.20	220.20	220.20	+2.20
228.00	228.00	228.00	228.70	+7.20
228.00	228.00	228.00	227.70	+3.00
242.00	242.12	242.00	242.00	+1.00
v. sales 2,294	Prev. sales 3,159.			
v. day's open int 11,225, up 37.				
W. PLYWOOD				
2x4 ft. L-8 per 1,000 sq. ft.				
197.20	198.00	197.00	198.40	+7.20
201.40	202.00	201.40	202.20	+4.20
208.50	208.50	205.20	206.10	+1.60
208.50	208.50	205.20	207.10	+1.60
211.20	211.20	211.20	212.20	+4.80
212.50	212.50	212.50	213.00	+4.50
215.00	215.00	215.00	215.70	+7.70
216.00	216.12	216.00	216.00	+1.00
v. sales 2,924				
v. day's open int 34,241.				
TDN 3				
10 bd. ft. 6 ear 1,040 bd. ft.				
71.85	71.33	70.70	71.20	+3.30
71.85	71.33	71.55	71.71	+1.16
71.85	71.25	71.80	72.05	+2.20
72.05	72.05	71.95	72.05	+4.40
72.35	72.35	71.16	73.55	+3.20
v. sales 7,700.				
v. day's open int 19,767, up 472.				
TIME OIL				
1 gal. cans per gal.				
80.40	80.80	80.10	80.54	+4.40
79.00	79.75	79.12	79.57	+5.57
79.52	79.52	79.16	79.62	+4.60
80.10	80.50	79.50	80.35	+8.35
80.95	81.50	80.45	81.00	+5.05
81.70	81.70	81.25	81.75	+1.00
82.20	82.20	81.75	82.20	+4.00
82.65	82.65	82.45	82.65	+2.00
83.85	84.25	83.50	83.85	+5.00
v. sales 7,604.				
v. day's open int 19,767, up 472.				
Stock Indexes				
COMP. IN Q3X				
5 and 60s				
155.25	157.30	155.25	156.35	+7.5
156.40	156.15	156.30	157.30	+7.5
157.20	158.45	157.20	158.45	+10.00
159.80	159.80	158.70	159.60	+8.80
Index 155.77	156.35			
v. sales 30,467.	Prev. sales 31,843.			
v. day's open int 20,475, up 300.				
JE LINE				
5 and 60s				
100.10	102.65	101.70	101.45	+4.40
102.30	102.50	102.00	102.75	+7.75
103.45	104.45	103.45	103.80	+7.75
104.45	104.45	103.45	104.85	+7.75
105.25	105.25	104.45	105.85	+7.55
106.05	106.05	105.45	106.85	+7.80
106.85	106.85	106.00	107.45	+7.60
107.65	107.65	106.80	108.25	+7.60
108.45	108.45	107.60	109.05	+7.60
109.25	109.25	108.40	109.85	+7.60
110.05	110.05	109.20	110.45	+7.40
110.85	110.85	109.95	111.30	+7.45
111.65	111.65	110.70	112.05	+7.40
112.45	112.45	111.50	112.80	+7.35
113.25	113.25	112.30	113.55	+7.30
v. sales 2,221.				
v. day's open int 2,770.				
COMP. IN Q3X				
5 and 60s				
89.40	90.35	89.35	89.00	+4.45
90.40	90.40	89.75	90.40	+4.45
91.50	91.55	90.50	91.50	+7.00
91.90	91.95	91.00	91.95	+7.95
91.95	91.95	91.50	91.95	+7.95
92.00	92.00	92.00	92.35	+7.35
92.05	92.05	92.00	92.30	+7.30
92.10	92.10	92.00	92.35	+7.25
92.15	92.15	92.00	92.35	+7.25
92.20	92.20	92.00	92.35	+7.25
92.25	92.25	92.00	92.35	+7.25
92.30	92.30	92.00	92.35	+7.25
92.35	92.35	92.00	92.35	+7.25
92.40	92.40	92.00	92.35	+7.25
92.45	92.45	92.00	92.35	+7.25
92.50	92.50	92.00	92.35	+7.25
92.55	92.55	92.00	92.35	+7.25
92.60	92.60	92.00	92.35	+7.25
92.65	92.65	92.00	92.35	+7.25
92.70	92.70	92.00	92.35	+7.25
92.75	92.75	92.00	92.35	+7.25
92.80	92.80	92.00	92.35	+7.25
92.85	92.85	92.00	92.35	+7.25
92.90	92.90	92.00	92.35	+7.25
92.95	92.95	92.00	92.35	+7.25
93.00	93.00	92.00	92.35	+7.25
93.05	93.05	92.00	92.35	+7.25
93.10	93.10	92.00	92.35	+7.25
93.15	93.15	92.00	92.35	+7.25
93.20	93.20	92.00	92.35	+7.25
93.25	93.25	92.00	92.35	+7.25
93.30	93.30	92.00	92.35	+7.25
93.35	93.35	92.00	92.35	+7.25
93.40	93.40	92.00	92.35	+7.25
93.45	93.45	92.00	92.35	+7.25
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93.55	93.55	92.00	92.35	+7.25
93.60	93.60	92.00	92.35	+7.25
93.65	93.65	92.00	92.35	+7.25
93.70	93.70	92.00	92.35	+7.25
93.75	93.75	92.00	92.35	+7.25
93.80	93.80	92.00	92.35	+7.25
93.85	93.85	92.00	92.35	+7.25
93.90	93.90	92.00	92.35	+7.25
93.95	93.95	92.00	92.35	+7.25
94.00	94.00	92.00	92.35	+7.25
94.05	94.05	92.00	92.35	+7.25
94.10	94.10	92.00	92.35	+7.25
94.15	94.15	92.00	92.35	+7.25
94.20	94.20	92.00	92.35	+7.25
94.25	94.25	92.00	92.35	+7.25
94.30	94.30	92.00	92.35	+7.25
94.35	94.35	92.00	92.35	+7.25
94.40	94.40	92.00	92.35	+7.25
94.45	94.45	92.00	92.35	+7.25
94.50	94.50	92.00	92.35	+7.25
94.55	94.55	92.00	92.35	+7.25
94.60	94.60	92.00	92.35	+7.25
94.65	94.65	92.00	92.35	+7.25
94.70	94.70	92.00	92.35	+7.25
94.75	94.75	92.00	92.35	+7.25
94.80	94.80	92.00	92.35	+7.25
94.85	94.85	92.00	92.35	+7.25
94.90	94.90	92.00	92.35	+7.25
94.95	94.95	92.00	92.35	+7.25
95.00	95.00	92.00	92.35	+7.25
95.05	95.05	92.00	92.35	+7.25
95.10	95.10	92.00	92.35	+7.25
95.15	95.15	92.00	92.35	+7.25
95.20	95.20	92.00	92.35	+7.25
95.25	95.25	92.00	92.35	+7.25
95.30	95.30	92.00	92.35	+7.25
95.35	95.35	92.00	92.35	+7.25
95.40	95.40	92.00	92.35	+7.25
95.45	95.45	92.00	92.35	+7.25
95.50	95.50	92.00	92.35	+7.25
95.55	95.55	92.00	92.35	+7.25
95.60	95.60	92.00	92.35	+7.25
95.65	95.65	92.00	92.35	+7.25
95.70	95.70	92.00	92.35	+7.25
95.75	95.75	92.00	92.35	+7.25
95.80	95.80	92.00	92.35	+7.25
95.85	95.85	92.00	92.35	+7.25
95.90	95.90	92.00	92.35	+7.25
95.95	95.95	92.00	92.35	+7.25
96.00	96.00	92.00	92.35	+7.25
96.05	96.05	92.00	92.35	+7.25
96.10	96.10	92.00	92.35	+7.25
96.15	96.15	92.00	92.35	+7.25
96.20	96.20	92.00	92.35	+7.25
96.25	96.25	92.00	92.35	+7.25
96.30	96.30	92.00	92.35	+7.25
96.35	96.35	92.00	92.35	+7.25
96.40	96.40	92.00	92.35	+7.25
96.45	96.45	92.00	92.35	+7.25
96.50	96.50	92.00	92.35	+7.25
96.55	96.55	92.00	92.35	+7.25
96.60	96.60	92.00	92.35	+7.25
96.65	96.65	92.00	92.35	+7.25
96.70	96.70	92.00	92.35	+7.25
96.75	96.75	92.00	92.35	+7.25
96.80	96.80	92.00	92.35	+7.25
96.85	96.85	92.00	92.35	+7.25
96.90	96.90	92.00	92.35	+7.25
96.95	96.95	92.00	92.35	+7.25
97.00	97.00	92.00	92.35	+7.25
97.05	97.05	92.00	92.35	+7.25
97.10	97.10	92.00	92.35	+7.25
97.15	97.15	92.00	92.35	+7.25
97.20	97.20	92.00	92.35	+7.25
97.25	97.25	92.00	92.35	+7.25
97.30	97.30	92.00	92.35	+7.25
97.35	97.35	92.00	92.35	+7.25
97.40	97.40	92.00	92.35	+7.25
97.45	97.45	92.00	92.35	+7.25
97.50	97.50	92.00	92.35	+7.25
97.55	97.55	92.00	92.35	+7.25
97.60	97.60	92.00	92.35	+7.25
97.65	97.65	92.00	92.35	+7.25
97.70	97.70	92.00	92.35	+7.25
97.75	97.75	92.00	92.35	+7.25
97.80	97.80	92.00	92.35	+7.25
97.85	97.85	92.00	92.35	+7.25
97.90	97.90	92.00	92.35	+7.25
97.95	97.95	92.00	92.35	+7.25
98.00	98.00	92.00	92.35	+7.25
98.05	98.05	92.00	92.35	+7.25
98.10	98.10	92.00	92.35	+7.25
98.15	98.15</			

CROSSWORD



ACROSS

- 1 Photo or memo (10)
- 3 Plat, e.g. (5)
- 12 Ringworm (4)
- 14 Round sound (5)
- 15 Thunder forte (5)
- 17 Excites one's attention (5)
- 18 Ammonia derivative (5)
- 20 Cussler novel: 1976 (5)
- 22 Where a future ens. is trained (5)
- 23 Flush (5)
- 24 Nipa palm (5)
- 27 Third king of Judah (5)
- 29 Not — (no one) (5)
- 32 Sexual: Comb. form (5)
- 33 Pig or ingot: Abbr. (5)
- 34 Fork parts (5)
- 36 Israeli seaport (5)
- 38 Trouble (5)
- 40 Madison Ave. type (5)
- 41 Famous victim at sea: Apr. 13, 1912 (5)
- 42 Precursor (5)
- 44 Inner: Prefix (5)
- 45 Boat covers, for short (5)
- 47 Finale (5)
- 48 Swivel (5)

DOWN

- 1 Abo (5)
- 2 Actress Louise (5)
- 3 Pro's opposite (5)
- 4 Prepares to drive (5)
- 5 Calif. peak (5)
- 6 A Johnson (5)
- 7 Clopper (5)
- 8 —Line (owners of the "unsinkable ship") (5)
- 9 Common sci-fi character (5)
- 10 " —the Mood for Love" (5)
- 11 Writer Morrison (5)
- 12 Greek Mars (5)

DENNIS THE MENACE



"IS THIS THE DIRTY BOOK DEPARTMENT?"

"A WHOLE BOWL OF VEGETABLE SOUP."

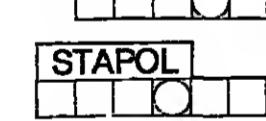
JUMBLE.

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

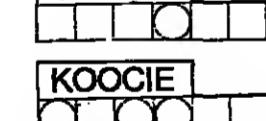
PHARY



BOJAN

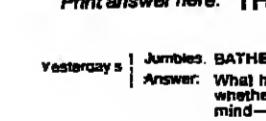


STAPOL



THEY KEPT CALLING HIM A CRACKPOT UNTIL HE HIT THIS.

KOOCIE



New arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: THE (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BATHE POUNG ELEVEN SYLVAN
Answer: What he said when his psychiatrist asked him what was trouble making up his mind — "YES AND NO"

WEATHER

EUROPE

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW	
Aberystwyth	10	24	14	57	57	57
Aachen	12	23	16	55	55	55
Athens	10	23	16	55	55	55
Berlin	10	23	16	55	55	55
Bordeaux	8	48	7	55	55	55
Brisbane	10	23	16	55	55	55
Bucharest	12	23	16	55	55	55
Budapest	12	23	16	55	55	55
Copenhagen	8	45	10	55	55	55
Costa Del Sol	10	23	16	55	55	55
Dublin	10	23	16	55	55	55
Edinburgh	10	23	16	55	55	55
Florence	10	23	16	55	55	55
Geneva	7	45	10	55	55	55
Helsinki	10	23	16	55	55	55
Las Palmas	10	23	16	55	55	55
Lisbon	10	23	16	55	55	55
London	10	23	16	55	55	55
Madrid	10	23	16	55	55	55
Milan	10	23	16	55	55	55
Moscow	10	23	16	55	55	55
Munich	10	23	16	55	55	55
Nice	10	23	16	55	55	55
Paris	7	45	10	55	55	55
Rome	10	23	16	55	55	55
Sarajevo	10	23	16	55	55	55
Stockholm	4	39	10	55	55	55
Vienna	10	23	16	55	55	55
Vienna	10	23	16	55	55	55
Warsaw	6	45	5	55	55	55
Zurich	3	27	10	55	55	55

MIDDLE EAST

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Antara	2	23	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Bahrain	2	23	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Deutsche Presse-Agentur	2	23	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Jerusalem	10	23	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Tel Aviv	7	23	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

OCEANIA

Auckland 10 44 16 55 cl Sydney 10 44 16 55 cl

cl—cloudy; fo—foggy; fr—foul; h—hail; o—overcast; po—partly cloudy;

r—rain; sh—showers; sn—snow; st—storm

THURSDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL 5: SILENT FRANKFURT: Partly overcast, partly cloudy later, Temp. 10-25-30. LONDON: Partly cloudy, Temp. 10-25-30. PARIS: Partly cloudy, Temp. 12-25-30. TEL AVIV: Partly cloudy, Temp. 12-25-30. ROMA: Partly cloudy, Temp. 14-25-31. TEL AVIV: Partly cloudy, Temp. 5-14-21-22.

PEANUTS



I'LL KNOCK ON EVERY DOOR! I'LL HELP ALL THE LITTLE KIDS IN THE WORLD WHO CAN'T GIVE UP THEIR BLANKETS...



I'LL KNOCK ON EVERY DOOR! I'LL HELP ALL THE LITTLE KIDS IN THE WORLD WHO CAN'T GIVE UP THEIR BLANKETS...



I'LL KNOCK ON EVERY DOOR! I'LL HELP ALL THE LITTLE KIDS IN THE WORLD WHO CAN'T GIVE UP THEIR BLANKETS...



I'LL KNOCK ON EVERY DOOR! I'LL HELP ALL THE LITTLE KIDS IN THE WORLD WHO CAN'T GIVE UP THEIR BLANKETS...

YOUR HEAD DOESN'T EVEN FEEL WARM!

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SPORTS

Rocky Opener for MartinBy George Vescsey
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In Denver, the temperature was at freezing point with light snow falling from foggy skies and a winter storm warning was in effect.

In the Bronx it was 55 degrees Fahrenheit (13 Celsius) and overcast, which meant the New York Yankees would be able to hold their latest Billy Martin Oldie-But-Goodie Revival right on schedule.

If George Steinbrenner had his way, the Yankees would have been shivering at the edge of the Rockies on Tuesday. The Yankees owner had tried to schedule his team's first three home games in Denver because, he contend, the offseason renovations would not be complete in Yankee Stadium.

But a court order kept the team in town for opening day. The Yankees did their best to fill the ballpark, sponsoring a huge billboard with a pugnacious and muscular-looking Billy Martin wearing his old No. 1.

The Yankee theme for this year is "Billy's Back," and the cover of the team press guide has a painting of Martin jabbing his index finger at an amputee's nose. Martin has been known to do that.

But for his first home game as Yankee manager since 1979, Martin was in a gentle mood as he reported in a shiny limousine at 9:30 A.M. He had made a return tour of the clubhouse during Monday's workout, recalling his first locker, near Joe DiMaggio's and Yogi Berra's in 1950. Tuesday, he recalled the frustration of a 22-year-old hot-shot being broken in slowly by Casey Stengel, his surrogate father.

"I played 187 games the year before in the old Pacific Coast League," Martin recalled. "Got over 170 hits and drove in over 90 runs. Then I came up here and sat for two years."

Actually, it was 172 games, 178 hits and 92 RBIs for Oakland in 1949, before he came to New York as Gerry Coleman's substitute at second base.

"Finally, I got one of my friends in the Marines to get Gerry recalled," Martin said.

With a wicked grin. "Had to do something." With time on his hands, Martin relaxed in his office, looking happier and healthier than in some of his earlier batters.

Shortly before noon, a club employee plucked a pile of publicity releases and statistics on Martin's desk. The top sheet contained the Yankee lineup. "Why are they giving me this?" Martin asked.

More than a few times in the past, Martin would have seen an interior move in being handed a lineup before he had inspected his walking wounded. But this time he just laughed at the Yankees' super-emergency.

There was a red telephone on his desk. In the past, Martin has bristled at interference from the owners, but on opening day he was able to joke. "That's not the phone from George. That's the hot-line to Reagan. I'm giving him advice. Lay off Russia and pick somebody smaller, like Pakistan. And no more foreign aid. Take care of the poor farmers and ranchers in this country first."

Around 12:30, Martin stood up and carefully — and one might even say reverently — slipped into a gleaming new Yankee shirt.

His obvious love for wearing the Yankee uniform raised the mental image of him wearing a Yankee shirt in the privacy of his home, even when he was managing in Oakland the last three seasons.

Does he have a Yankee uniform at home?

"I've got one with the black band from when Casey died. I've also got one of Casey's old Giant sweaters, you know the old turn-neck sweaters that went all the way down to here," he said, his hands at his hips.

Martin headed for the field. He didn't expect the reception to match the one he got at the old-timers' game in 1978 when Steinbrenner announced that Martin had been temporarily dismissed. It didn't.

The cheers for Martin from a record regular-season crowd of 55,579 lasted 45 seconds — exactly the same length Tom Seaver received in his homecoming at Shea Stadium last week. But Seaver's reception had somehow seemed louder and warmer, which was



Martin and his beloved uniform.

only fair since it was Seaver's first homecoming Tuesday was Martin's third return to a Yankee uniform since he was banished after the famous night-fight in 1957.

Martin waved his cap a few times but the ceremonies moved on briskly. Before long the Yankees had been trounced, 13-2, and Martin's mood was not nearly as jovial as it had been before the game. But it was still polite.

A huge crowd of reporters swarmed into Martin's room, and somebody asked if he planned any changes for the next game. Softly, Martin replied: "Only a bigger room."

Hot Goaltending Remains the Key to Stanley Cup Playoffs

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — One of the league's oldest adages and is most evident during the Stanley Cup playoffs: A hot goaltender is a team's strongest weapon.

Through the years, a Glenn Hall, Jacques Plante, Terry Sawchuk, Ken Dryden, Bernie Parent or Billy Smith often has been the reason his team has captured the National Hockey League championship.

It still is early in this year's NHL playoff competition, but already there have been several games in which goaltenders have been the deciding factor.

In two series sweeps — the New York Rangers over the Philadelphia Flyers and the Buffalo Sabres over the Montreal Canadiens, both upsets — the goaltender was the pivotal Ed Mio was superb in the first two games for the Rangers before his teammate scored nine times and made it easy for him in Game 3. Buffalo's Bob Sauve sparked in all three outings against the Canadians, registering two shutouts in the Montreal Forum before stopping 28 shots in the third game.

Mio and the Rangers face the New York Islanders next, while Buffalo meets Boston and the Bruins' hot goalie, Pete Peeters. In other quarterfinal pairings, Chicago plays Minnesota and Edmonton meets Calgary. Each series is to begin Thursday.

"Goaltending is so important in the playoffs that even if your team doesn't play great, you can win if your goalie is hot," said Ranger Captain Barry Beck. "Eddie's been so good that even when we make mistakes, we know he's going to make the save."

"He's a money goalie. He likes the pressure of being the last guy that a team has to beat."

Derby Pool Reflects Foreign SalesBy Andrew Beyer
Washington Post Service**WASHINGTON** — In 1982,

1981 and 1980, U.S. racing fans moaned about the low quality of the country's 3-year-old racehorses.

But those undernourished subpar

years began to look like the good old days.

With the 1983 Kentucky Derby less than a month away, not a single colt has displayed exceptional talent or captured the public's imagination.

The prominent Derby candidates haven't even been consistent in their mediocrity.

Dewitt Wine was considered the best of the lot, but Sunday ran dreadfully at Santa Anita. Pix in Bellino inherited the role of Derby favorite but promptly lost a minor race for Florida-bred at Hialeah Tuesday.

The scarcity of outstanding U.S. horses in recent years is a perplexing phenomenon, since the thoroughbred industry is supposed to be improving the breed.

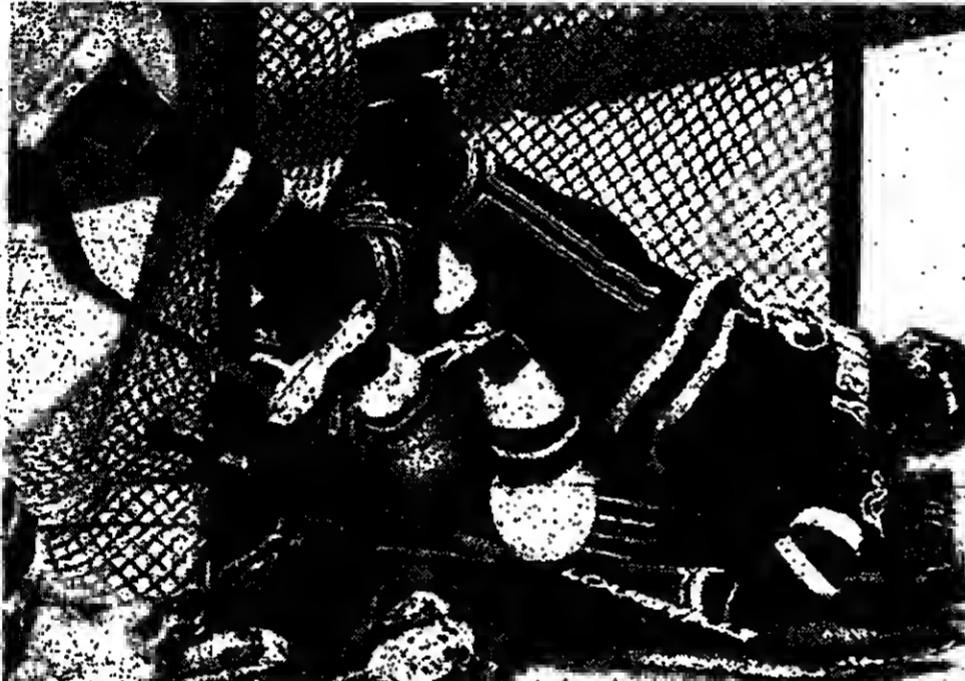
"All the guys played super," he said. "It always goes together that if you play well, you're going to be lucky too. We've been lucky and we've been lucky, but we've made our breaks."

Boston's Peeters was the NHL's hottest goalie all season. He led the League with a 40-11-9 record, 2.36 goals-against average and eight shutouts. Against Quebec, he allowed only eight goals in four games — and only five after the first game's opening period.

"I just tried to hold my ground," remarked Peeters. "It's just a matter of trying to make the first save and control the rebounds."

Toronto's Mike Palmeter was outstanding in the third game of the Maple Leafs' series with Minnesota, stopping 47 shots in a 6-3 victory. Palmeter is exceptionally confident, but even he wasn't gloating following that triumph.

"It's satisfying seeing the way



All you can see of Ed Mio are his No. 1, his skates and parts of his pads, stick and mask, but the Ranger goalie made the save against New Jersey's Bob MacMillan (white stockings) in a regular-season game. New York's Dave Maloney also weighed in on the play.

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ART BUCHWALD

'O Say Can You See?'

WASHINGTON — The Department of Interior is now hard at work planning the July Fourth celebration on the Washington Mall. Secretary of the Interior Watt is involved in every detail of the celebration.

"Mr. Secretary, here are the latest rules we're issuing to assure the Mall party will be a patriotic family affair."

"Read them to me."

"No one with long hair or beards will be permitted to sit on the grass."

"What about the dress code?"

"All males will be expected to wear jackets and ties, and all females must wear skirts and blouses, or dresses with proper necklines. The Park Police will turn the hoses on anyone who is not properly attired."

"That should keep out the rowdy element. Did you check out the housing with our legal department?"

"Yes, and they have informed me it's your Mall, and your Fourth of July."

"How are you doing on the food rules?"

"We're banning brown bags. People are only permitted to bring picnic hamper, but they will be examined to make sure they don't smuggle in any wine. Any unlicensed food purveyors will be horsewhipped. This also goes for souvenir people selling Nuclear Free Buttons."

"Good. What else have you come up with?"

"We've divided the Mall into smoking and nonsmoking sections."

"Is that necessary outdoors?"

"We're limited in the number of narc agents at our disposal, and in this way we can keep a better eye

Chinese Exhibition Scheduled in Venice

The Associated Press

ROME — The largest exhibition ever held in the West of Chinese archaeological findings will open in Venice in June, Chinese and Italian officials announced Tuesday.

Venice will foot most of the 3-million lire (\$2.1-million) bill, and the entire 150-piece show will be flown directly from Peking to Venice in an Italian Air Force C-130.

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